

MAY

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above rates.
Announcements of Candidates \$2.
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square.

LAW NOTICES.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Jefferson,
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.
Office at ASHVILLE, St. Clair county,
Ala. March 8, 1853.

Whitely & Ellis.
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
G. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS. tf

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GAYTHERVILLE.
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feby. 23d, 1853.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
lahatchee and Randolph.

J. M. TERRY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to THE PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and Talladega—also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

E. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON,
PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb,
Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton,
Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court
of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any
business confided to their professional man-
agement.
Office in Lebanon, DeKalb County, Ala.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
W. M. H. FORNEY. tf

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law.
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chan-
cery courts of St. Clair, Blount
and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law & So-
licitor in Chancery.
WILL practice in Randolph and
the adjoining counties, and in
the Supreme Court of the State at
Montgomery.
Address, (pre-paid.) Oakfusske,
Randolph county, Ala.
March 22, -1y.

POETRY.

From the Home Journal.

WE ARE NO LONGER YOUNG.

BY EMBELINE E. SMITH.

We are no longer young dear friend,
We are no longer young;
And hope forgets to sing us now
The songs that once she sung.
The fairy visions of the soul
Begin to disappear,
For Truth, with chilling voice, proclaims
Life's changeable autumn near.

Upon thy brow, beloved friend,
And more upon my own,
I read the epitaph of years.
Which have forever flown;
And in our voices, where of erst
Such mirthful music rung,
I hear the softened tones that tell
We are no longer young.

And yet we are not old, dear friend—
Oh, no, we are not old!
Thou' somewhat changed—our spirits still
Life's choicest gifts afford;
The dearest flow'ers of the heart
Still cling where first they clung,
And bloom as bright, and breathe as
sweet,

As when we both were young.
What have we lost with passing years?
A sunny tress or two;
The lip's glad echo of delight;
The cheek's fresh, rosy line.
What have we gained with passing years?
Ah! treasures that repay
Our souls for all the brighter wealth
Old Time hath borne away.

Knowledge and faith, and truth, and love
More deep than youth could know;
And a high trust in each that makes
Our home a heaven below.
Our children sing us sweet songs
Than early hope ever sung;
Our lives are happier, holier now
Than when we both were young.

Then let us not regret the light
That fades from morning skies,
While such a cloudless sunset smiles
Before our trusting eyes—
Our evening hymns may be as sweet
As those we earliest sing;
Our grateful hearts be blest although
We are no longer young.

THE DEAD WIFE.

In comparison with the loss of a wife,
all other bereavements are trifles. The
wife who fills so large a space in the
domestic heaven who is so bound-
ed so unwardly—bitter, bitter is the
tear that falls on her clay! You stand
beside her coffin and think of the past.
It seems an amber-colored path way
where the sun shone upon beautiful flow-
ers; or the stars hung gleaming over-
head. Balm would the world linger there.
No thorns are remembered above that
sweet clay, save those your hand may
have unwillingly planted. Her noble,
tender heart lies open to your inmost
sight.

You think of her now as all gentle-
ness, all beauty and purity. But she is
dead! The dear hand that held upon your
bosom, rests in the still darkness upon a
pillow of clay. The hands that have
ministered so unceasingly to folded, white
and cold, beneath the gloomy portals.
The heart whose every beat measured
an eternity of love, lies under your feet.
The flowers she bent over with smiles,
bent now above her with tears, shaking
the from her petals, that the verdure
around her may be kept green and beautiful.

Many a husband may read this in the
silence of a broken home. There is no
white arm over your shoulder no speak-
ing face to look up in your eye of love,
no trembling lips to murmur—"Oh! it is
so sad!"

The little one, whose nest death has
ruined, gazes in wonder at your solemn
face, puts up its tiny hand to stay the
tears, and then nestles back to its fa-
ther's bosom, half conscious that the
wing which sheltered most fondly, is
broken.

There is so strange a hush in every
room. No smile to greet you at night
fall. And the old clock ticks and
strikes, strikes and ticks—it was such
music when she could hear it! Now it
seems to hush only the hours through
which you watched the shadows of death
gathering upon her sweet face.
It strikes once—that fatal time when
the death warrant rang out—"there is
no hope!" Twofold she lies placidly still—
smiling, sometimes grieving a little,
for she is young to tread the valley of
the shadow. Thrice the babe has been
brought in, its little face laid on her bos-
om for the last time. Four, her breath
becomes fainter, but a heavenly joy in-
radiates her brow. Five, there is a
slight change—O! that she might live!
Father spare her.

"Thy will be done."
It was her soft broken accents. Yes,
Heavenly Friend who gavest her to bless
me—Thy will be done!

Six, there are footsteps near. Weep-
ing friends around. She bids them
farewell as she murmurs "meet me in
heaven." The dumpy drops gather upon
her features at the seventh hour. She
lies very still sometimes she hears sweet
music. Eight, passing away so gently!
But her hand yet clings to yours and so
she lies while the old house clock tolls
forth nine, ten, eleven, twelve, solemn
strokes. You spring to your feet. The
lips are still—cold to your lips. The
small hand has fallen back; its touch
grown icy. She is gone. She will never

speak to you again on earth. You
must bear the cold gaze that loveso
lately kindled—and you fall weeping by
her side.

And every day the clock reports that
old story. Many another tale it telleth
too—of joy past, of sorrows shared, of
beautiful words and deeds registered a-
bove. You feel, Oh! how often that the
grave cannot keep. You know she is
in a happier world, yet that sometimes
she is by your side, an angel presence.
You look at your innocent babe, and
think that a seraph is guarding it.
Cherish those emotions—they will make
you happier. Let her holy presence be
as a charm to keep you from evil. In
all new and pleasant connections, give
her a place in your heart. Never for-
get what she has been to you, that she
has loved you. Be tender of her mem-
ory—so may you meet her with a soul
sustained—a bright and beautiful spirit
bride, where no one shall say any more
forever—"She is dead."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON IN MAINE.

The snow storm accompanied by light-
ning, which occurred here on the 13th,
inst., says the Bangor Mercury of Feb.
22d we have already alluded to. John
S. Dodge, writing from Bangor, Me.,
Desert, to the Fountain and Journal,
describes the same storm as it appeared
there, as awful and sublime. He says a
thunder cloud passed over the place,
which, for terrific appearance exceeded
anything ever witnessed there. It had
been stormy all day, had blown a gale.
At seven p. m. it ceased blowing, and
flashes of lightning commenced, and
soon thunder was heard, and at half
past seven o'clock the scene was grand
and awful beyond description.

Mr. Dodge thus describes the affair
and the injuries: "The lightning was of
a purple color, and sometimes appeared
like balls of fire, coming in through
windows and doors, and down the chim-
neys, while the houses trembled and
shook to their very foundations.
Mrs. E. Holden was near a window,
winding up a clock; a ball of fire came
through the window and struck her hand
which benumbed her hand and arm.
She then with all in the house, retreated
into the entry. Another flash succeed-
ed, and in the room from which they
had retired resounded a volume of fire,
whirling round and producing a crack-
ling noise. A similar appearance of
fire were seen, in a large number of
houses. Some, who heard the noise,
say that it sounded like breaking glass.
Captain Maurice told his wife he
extinguished, and his wife was injured.
He got his wife on to a bed and found
a match at that instant another flash
came and ignited the match and three
several feet backwards. John L. Martin
received a severe shock that he could
not speak for a long time.
A great many persons were slightly
injured. Some were struck in the feet,
some powerfully and some slightly.
But what was very singular, not a per-
son was killed or seriously injured, or a
building damaged; but a cluster of trees
within a few rods of two dwelling houses,
was not thus fortunate. The electric
fluid came down among them, taking up
by the roots, with stones and
debris, and throwing all in every direc-
tion. Some were left hanging by their
roots from the tops of the adjacent stand-
ing trees—roots by tops down.
The lightning, after entering the earth
to the depth of several feet, and for
space some eight or ten feet in diam-
eter, diverged in four different directions.
One course which it took led through
the open land, making a chain to the
depth of several feet and continued its
march, unobstructed by the solid frozen
ground, or any other substance to the
distance of 375 feet, flying over-topping,
and throwing out junks of frozen earth,
some of which were ten or eleven feet
long by four feet wide, and landing at a
distance rocks, stones, and roots. The
power here displayed was truly awful,
and had it fallen on a building, it would
have thrown it, with its inmates, into
thousand fragments. It really seems
that God's mercy is manifested in spar-
ing our lives amidst such dangers and
destruction. And whilst we thus enjoy
his mercies, O, that we might be duly
affected with gratitude of heart.

I understand that in South West Har-
bor, and North East Harbor, (in this
island) several vessels had their masts
rent in pieces, one had some plank torn
from her, and one man was knocked
down, but not killed.

THICKS OF DECEASED.—At a recent
grand demonstration of the Friends of
Peace at Manchester, England, John
Bright, M. P., made the following dis-
closure. He said, "I was not very long
ago in the shop of a gunsmith in Lon-
don, and heard there what I had not
the least reason to doubt, that it is the
commonest thing in the world now, if
there is to be a duel, that some friend
of the parties procure the pistols, and takes
very good care to be supplied with balls
from the same place, which are made of
a material which Signor Blitz, I believe,
has occasionally used in his exhibitions.
They are something like balls in appear-
ance; but when they are put in the pis-
tol, and the ramrod goes down, they all
go to dust. Now, that is what duelling
has come to; but it is only a few years
since duelling was believed to be as in-
dispensable for the settlement of private
quarrels as wars are now believed to be
indispensable between communities and
nations."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

The Detroit Advertiser has an account
of a terrible tragedy which occurred at
Deatur, Michigan, Simon O. Keeler, in
a fit of drunkenness, murdered his wife
and killed himself. Mr. Keeler was the
son of Judge Woolcut Keeler, and both
he and his wife were educated and intel-
ligent persons.

On Friday, March 25th, Judge Keeler
went from his residence, to be gone un-
til Sunday, the 27th, leaving his son and
wife, the only persons at home. For
about three weeks previous to that day,
Simon O. Keeler had been constantly
indulging to excess in the use of liquor,
so much so that his appetite for food had
forsaken him.

Before leaving home, Judge Keeler,
between whom and his son and wife the
strongest affection subsisted, took occa-
sion to admonish his son that his drink-
ing, if persisted in, would soon lead
him to a darkard's grave. Judge
Keeler exhorted him to put his foot
down and promise that he would not
drink another drop of liquor until the
first of January, 1854 promising him,
in case he would so promise, and know-
ing from his character that if he so
promised he would perform, to give him
the free use of the farm, which is well
stocked, with a pair of horses, wagon
and harness, two yoke of working oxen,
twenty-five head of cows, sheep, &c., and
with all necessary farming utensils, and
to make him a present besides of about
\$500. The son, however, that he was
killing himself with liquor, but evaded
making the promise desired by his fa-
ther, and saying, "Well, father, I will
think it over, and when you come home
we will make it a right." These were
the last words ever spoken between
them.

Judge Keeler departed upon his busi-
ness, and the awful tragedy which fol-
lowed was not witnessed by mortal eye,
so far as is known. On Sunday after-
noon, Judge Keeler returned to his home,
finding the house shut. Failing to a-
rouse the inmates, and with foreboding
of evil, he effected an entrance into his
home, when the first object which met
his eye was the corpse of his daughter,
in-law, recently disposed upon the floor
of the sitting room, her face bound up-
ward, and her hands clasped in prayer,
and the limbs stiffened, as if in death.
A pillow was under her head, and her
side were evident that another
person had lain down. She had been
shot through the heart. Upon entering
the bedroom through an open door, he
discovered the body of his son, stiff in
death, but discolored and convulsed,
as though he dragged himself in the agony
of dying from the side of his wife, to
the bed which they usually occupied,
and had there died in extreme torture.
Upon searching for the cause of his
death, the father found that a large piece
had been shaved off from a lump of
opium, and to this agent he attributed
the death of his son.

A PAINFUL SCENE.—The follow-
ing scene occurred in the Mobile
City Court on Saturday, March
5th.

Daniel Chas. A. stated of mur-
der was called on. "Have you
anything to say why sentence
should not be passed upon you?"
he was asked.

He answered:
"May it please your Honor, I
have been well tried. But I have
one fault, which I have yielded to,
and it is *drunkenness*. I came to this
city to seek honorable
employment. I had been on the
St. Charles at work. I was engaged
to work on a boat. On the
night of the murder, I went ashore
to a friend's house to write a letter.
I wrote the letter, and wanted to
carry it to the post-office, but was
advised it was late, and I had bet-
ter go and take a glass. I went
and played my first game of domi-
nees. I drank and became intoxica-
ted. My friends left me. I start-
ed, as well as my very imperfect
memory of what occurred, serves
me, or my boat. I would to God
some human eye could have seen
me, and borne testimony here of
what occurred. I cannot recollect
anything that occurred after
wards that night. When I first
awoke in the morning I thought I
was on the boat, but I found I was
in the guard-house. I never har-
bored malice. I could not be guilty
of the offence of which I am
convicted. Before God I am inno-
cent of murder. I could kiss the
corpse of that poor man now."

The Judge then passed sentence
on the prisoner—confinement in
the Penitentiary at Wetumpke du-
ring his natural life.

PHILOSOPHY OF EATING.

Use but two or three kinds of food
besides bread and butter, at a single meal,
and never eat anything between meals.
You should eat at regular hours, and
but three times a day, with two intervals
of not less than five hours each, nor
more than six.
Cold water retards digestion, and so
does any liquid if much is taken during
a meal or soon after half a glass at a
meal is enough. From an hour and a
half after a meal until within half an
hour of the next one, you may drink as

much water as you desire, it is best how-
ever, to drink but a swallow or two at a
time, with an interval of half a minute
or more; otherwise you may take more
than nature requires before you know it,
just as in eating fast. If too much fluid
is taken during meals, it dilutes the gas-
tric juice, thus weakening its powers of
digestion, and retaining the food longer
in the stomach than is natural; it also
causes acid stomach, heart burn, fulness,
belchings and bad blood, producing, ac-
cording to circumstances, a dryness or
rawness of sensation in the throat, as do
indigestions from other causes, whether
from quality or quantity of food. All
errors as to diet arise from quantity or
quality, and I propose one safe rule to
each, applicable to all persons and under
all circumstances.

As to quality, the general rule to eat
that you like best, and which you find
by close observation and experience is
followed by no uncomfortable feeling
about the head, hands, feet or stomach.

As to quantity, take as much at one
meal as will allow you to become decid-
edly hungry by the next meal; this can
only be determined by consecutive ob-
servations, but remember and never
swallow an atom of food unless you are
hungry; never force a particle of food
on yourself, the brute creation cannot
be induced to eat or drink, if slightly
ill or excited, guided only by their poor
blind instincts, and we who are as much
higher than they, by the reason that we
are, ought to feel ashamed to act
less wisely, and yet nine tenths of all
our ailments, acute and chronic, enter
here; and nine tenths of them all might
be cured thus, if taken in reasonable
time, and if properly persevered in.
The finer all food is cut with a knife,
before put into the mouth, the sooner and
easier it is digested, on the same principle
that a large piece of ice placed in a
vessel set in water will require a longer
time to melt than if it were first divided
into many small pieces. The gastric
juice dissolves solid food from without
inwards; hence food, especially all kinds
of meat, should be cut up in pieces not
larger than a pea, before it is taken in
the mouth, taking in as many pieces at a
time as is convenient. This precaution
would not be needed were persons to eat
slowly and masticate their food properly,
but our national habits are otherwise,
nor is there much hope of a speedy
change in this respect.

For an hour after dinner, and half
the time for other meals do not sit to
sew, or maintain any stooping position;
do not ride on horse back, or study,
strain, lift or perform any labor, bodily
or mental, a laudable stroll in the open air
is best, or reading a newspaper these
require no mental effort. While walk-
ing, keep your hands behind you, and
your chin on or above a horizontal line
and endeavor to feel in a good and
cheerful humor with yourself and all the
world.

DR. HALL.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—Several circles
have been formed in Montgomery, and
from the Journal, we learn that some
interesting experiments are, nightly per-
formed. On a few evenings since, it
says, the spirit of Andrew Jackson was
called up from "the vast deep"—(why
not his tomb?)—and diverse questions
were put to him, which it is asserted,
were promptly answered. Among the
questions asked, were the following:
Questions.—Where did Captain Kidd
hide his treasures when his vessel was
driven up North river by the English
fleet?
Answer.—On the north side of Man-
hattan Island—10 feet deep—large a-
mount in iron chest—marked by a large
stone 7 1/2 feet east side of—it is all one
place, and will be found.

Questions.—When will Cuba be annexed?
Ans.—In six years.

Questions.—When will Mexico be annexed?
Ans.—In three years.

Questions.—In three years, Santa Anna
will make war on the United States?
Ans.—Are these things true, Gen.
Jackson?

Ans.—Yes, sir.

These answers, all but the last, (which
we put in by way of making the con-
versation characteristic,) were received,
or believed to have been received, from
the spirit of General Jackson—so says
the Alabama Journal.

INDIAN CONFLICTS IN CAL- IFORNIA.

The Indians have committed so
many depredations in the north of
California, that the people are enraged
against them, and are ready to knife
them, shoot them or incite them with
the small pox—all of which have
been done.
Some time since the Indians in
Colusa county destroyed about
\$5,000 worth of stock belonging to
Messrs. Thomas and Toombs; since
which time they have had two men
employed at \$100 per month to
hunt down and kill the Diggers,
like other beasts of prey. On Fri-
day, the 25th ultimo, one of these
men, named John Breckenridge,
was alone, armed only with a bowie
knife, when he met with four Indi-
ans, and attacked them. They
told him to leave, and commenced
shooting arrows at him; but, un-
daunted, he continued to advance,
and succeeded in killing one, and
taking one prisoner, while the other
two escaped. He immediately
proceeded to Moon's Ranch, where

the captured Indian was hung by
the citizens.

On Friday, the 25th February,
stock was stolen from Mr. Carter,
of Butte County, to the value of
\$3,000. Mr. Carter went forth-
with to the camp of the well-known
stage proprietors, Messrs Hall and
Grandall, and thence started with
a party of twelve men in search of
the Indian depredators. After a
fruitless search in the vicinity of
Pine and Deer Creeks the party
became impatient, and dispersed
on Sunday evening. Returning
home, one detachment of the party
discovered a hal breed by the name
of Battadon, and took him prison-
er. The man, fearing for his own
life, agreed to show the cave where
the Indians were concealed, if they
would release him. Notice was
sent round and the people assem-
bled again at Oak Grove on Monday
from which place they started at
midnight for the cave.

Arriving there at early daylight
on Tuesday morning, rocks were
rolled into the cave, and the wret-
ched inmates rushing out for safety,
met danger a thousand times more
dreadful. The first one that made
his appearance was shot by Capt.
Geo. Rose, and the others met the
same fate from the rifles of the
Americans. Altogether, were thir-
teen killed, three chiefs of different
rancherries, and three women. Three
children and five women were spar-
ed; and it is but doing justice to
say that the women who were killed
were placed in front as a breast-
work, and killed either by accident
or mistake. Capt. Rose took one
child, Mr. Lattimer another, and
the others were dispersed in the
same manner among the party.

SACRAMENTO (CAL.) UNION.

MULBERRY CULTURE.

We seek no resuscitation of the
Morus Mutilicallis speculation—
that silk and silver humberg—but
we do desire to direct the attention
of our farmers and planters to a
subject of real and practical impor-
tance—one that comes home to the
business and bosoms of us all; viz:
the providing a full supply of good
nutritious Bacon for the masses.
Talk of something good to eat, and
how to get it, and the surety of get-
ting it, and we touch the popular
pulse. Every body should pitch
in for curing and saving their own
Bacon.

Our farmers know well that the
great obstacle to raising hogs, in
our latitude is, the difficulty of find-
ing economical and convenient
food for them in the early summer
months. That obstacle can be
completely removed by the intro-
duction of the fruitful species of
mulberry described in the com-
munication below.

We have, before this, seen ample
testimony of the value of this tree
and now find it abundantly con-
firmed by the following letter, with
directions for its cultivation, from
a reliable and successful farmer in
Georgia, to one of our own citizens
who is ever on the alert for what-
ever may prove beneficial to the
planting community, and "man-
kind in general."

Edgingham Co. Ga. March 7.

Mr. — "Dear Sir,"—I re-
ceived your letter dated the 4th
inst., concerning Mulberries. I
will inform you how to raise them.
I commenced an orchard about
thirty years ago, in which I partly
failed, by planting them in poor
ground, only 20 feet apart, which
is too thick. Then I commenced
another orchard, fifteen years ago,
which I planted 50 feet, which is
rather close. To raise them, take
sawdust from the tannery or mill mul-
berry, set them out in a nursery for
one year, then graft them. Keep
your nursery very rich. Let them
grow up eight feet, then top them.
Let them remain until they are as
large as a man's arm. When it is
time for their removal, make large
holes and put in four or five bush-
els of manure before planting. The
duration of the mulberry is from
the middle of April to the middle
of July. I generally keep from 75
to 100 hogs around my lot that
know nothing of the woods, by the
timely the mulberries are gone over-
ry hog is fat. 30 trees 15 years
old will keep from 50 to 75 hogs,
and at 20 years old will keep 100.
The tree is of great duration; there
are some in this neighborhood that
bore fruit in Revolutionary times,
and still yield abundantly. The
morus mutilicallis will do to graft
onto, by grafting them a little below
the surface; but I have two objec-
tions to it: the root is too soft, and
one is too forward for the other.
I have sent grafts to Louisiana, S.
Carolina and different parts of Ga.
I charge nothing for grafts. You
can publish this, if you think it

will be of any benefit to your peo-
ple. Yrs. &c. Tho. Bixine.

Important Railroad Decision.

The Supreme Court of Illinois at
its recent session at Springfield,
as we learn from the Chicago Dem-
ocrat, made a very important de-
cision in the case of the Alton and
Sangamon Railroad Company vs.
Carpenter, in regard to the proper
measure of damages for the right
of way over private lands. The
court held, that in estimating the
damage done to land by the con-
struction of a railroad, the advan-
tages which the land will derive
from its construction, are to be
taken into consideration and deduc-
ed; and that estimation of these
advantages is not to be confined
to the advantages peculiar to the
tract of land, but also the increased
value the land bears in common
with other land, beyond what it
would bear if the road was not
constructed or to be constructed at
all. If this increased value is equal
to or greater than the damage done
then no damages can be assessed,
or compensation given for the ap-
propriation of the land.

Railroad Items.—The Ohio and
Pennsylvania railroad is now com-
pleted and open its entire length of
187 miles, extending from Pitts-
burgh to Orestine. The energy
and resources of Pittsburgh have
been mainly instrumental in the a-
chievement of this work, which,
in its progress westward, connects
at numerous points with the rail-
roads that traverse Ohio and Indiana
in every direction.

The Gaston and Weldon (N. C.)
Railroad will be finished on the 20th
of this month completing the rail-
road connexion between Norfolk
and Raleigh.

Railroad Iron.—The Boston
Railroad Times states that the rail-
road now in the course of construc-
tion in Europe and America—
more than two millions and four hun-
dred thousand tons of iron. To
make this quantity will occupy all
the rolling mills in the world which
are engaged in the manufacture of
railway iron at least six years—those
of Great Britain furnishing three,
fourths, and the United States,
France and Belgium the remaining
fourth. In view of these facts, it
is anticipated that prices will fur-
ther advance, and that the manu-
facture of iron will continue to be
a very profitable business.

HEROISM.—On a recent occa-
sion, in Cincinnati, a family con-
sisting of a mother and four chil-
dren, was residing in the third story
of Krostman's factory, which, un-
fortunately took fire. Finding
himself cut off from retreat, in con-
sequence of the stories beneath be-
ing on fire, the mother ascended to
the roof, carrying her children with
her. Here, tying one of her babies
to her shoulders, she boldly leaped
across an alley, six feet in width, to
the roof of a other building from
whence, leaving her burden, she
returned, and in like manner car-
ried over in safety each of the oth-
ers. The act was witnessed by a
large concourse of spectators. The
mother was so feebly, her husband
being but maternal love could
have carried her through so trying
a scene. We are unable to give
her name; but whoever she may
be, she is a true woman, and her
devotion deserves to be remem-
bered. Her furniture was all destroy-
ed.

From the Ala. & State Gazette, Apr. 21.

COL. A. J. PICKETT.

It will be seen from a commu-
cation in another column, that our
esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. Al-
bert J. Pickett, declines permitting
his name to go before the approach-
ing convention as a candidate for
Governor. After the many flatter-
ing and merited manifestations that
have been made in favor of the
candidate of Col. P., this step on
his part is highly magnanimous—
taken, as it evidently is, for the
purpose of insuring harmonious ac-
tion in the party of which he has
so long been a worthy and distin-
guished member. It is a step
which his friends will not forget or
fail to reward.

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Messrs. Editors: Before making known my determination in reference to a distinguished position which my friends are desirous for me to attain, I feel it due to myself to state in what manner my name has been brought before the public. In the month of January last several gentlemen of the city of Wetumpka, who belong to the democratic party, resolved to suggest my name in connection with the office of Governor. They prepared an article over the signature of a "Coosa Democrat," which made its appearance in the paper of that place, and which has been copied by other journals in different parts of the State. I knew nothing of this generous movement on the part of these friends until I saw their article in the Gazette. The names of these gentlemen have since become known to me, and they have my grateful acknowledgments. No long afterwards, a public meeting in Antangaville adopted resolutions recommending me to the favorable consideration of the people of Alabama. These spontaneous proofs of regard were succeeded by anonymous communications in several papers, written in a spirit of ardent friendship. Many of the democratic editors of Alabama have endorsed these pieces. In Mississippi and Georgia several able journals have advised our people upon the borders of their respective States to support me for the gubernatorial office. Even to one long connected with political life, such demonstrations of regard and confidence, it would seem, would be gratifying; but they are especially so to me, who have never been an aspirant for office.

I perceive that a Court House is being erected in Antangaville, in which delegates to attend the approaching convention were appointed, have expressed a preference for me. Such has been the decision of a similar meeting in the county of Bibb. I understand that other counties have held meetings, and, although silent as to their choice, their delegates are known to be for me. I certainly feel very much flattered and very much honored by these testimonials of public esteem.

It appears that my friends intend to use my name in the convention. Their affluence of friendship, the gratitude I feel for that friendship, and the respect which I have for it in connection with my own desires, which I shall presently make known, render my situation extremely embarrassing.

It is to be seen by the notice of dissolution in to-day's paper, and the foregoing, that the connection of Mr. J. H. Caldwell as associate Editor of this paper ceases with this number. His retirement has not been occasioned by any business or political disagreement; on the contrary, our business relations have been uniformly of the most pleasant and agreeable character; and we have every reason to believe that his duties have been discharged in a manner entirely satisfactory to the patrons of the paper.

In continuing the paper alone, we do not enter a new and untried field, nor feel for the first time our responsibilities. In looking back upon an unbroken connection with this paper for almost twenty years, we can say, that we have inflicted no intentional wrong, with which to reproach ourselves, either upon the public interest or private individuals; nor have we the remembrance of a single political inconsistency to cause a blush of shame or feeling of regret. We shall therefore continue our labors with cheerfulness, believing that our long connection with the paper will give better assurance to its patrons and friends of well-meant efforts to make it useful and interesting than any renewed promises on our part could do.

We return our sincere thanks to all to whom they are due for the uniformly liberal favor and patronage extended to this paper, through many and trying political vicissitudes; and while we promise to obviate, as speedily as possible, every known objection, we respectfully ask its continuance, but only so long as it may be thought to be deserving.

J. F. GRANT.

Col. J. J. Seibels has retired from the editorial chair of the Advertiser and Gazette of Montgomery. Mr. DeWolf has also disposed of his interest in that paper to Mr. M. P. Blue, son of Neil Blue, former Post Master of Montgomery. The paper will be continued by Messrs. Brittan and Blue, under whose auspices it will doubtless sustain its present high reputation.

LAST WEEK.
Nothing short of the pen of a Hooper could give any thing like a fair conception of the richness, raciness and pungency of the agreeable variety which came last week like *manna* upon our usually monotonous village. We can only furnish the outline, leaving to the fancy of our readers to fill up and give coloring to the picture.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1853.

We are authorized by the friends of ASA SKELTON, Esq. to announce him as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

"Farewell!" a word that hath been and must be, a sound that makes us linger—yet farewell! The intimate relationship which has existed for more than two years between the patrons of the *Republican* and the undersigned, ceases with this number. In thus bidding adieu to kind patrons with whom we have had agreeable communion, we confess that we feel the regret known to friends in the hour of separation. Such a feeling is natural, and the declaration can be made without affectation. One must be more or less than a man who can say farewell to those who have encouraged him with their smiles and nerved him to a discharge of his duties by their approbation and feel no sting in adieu!

We will not attempt a retrospect of our course, either to apologize for, or boast of any thing which we have said or done since our connection with the press. Our efforts have been to co-operate with others in the preservation of harmony in the democratic party, and in giving supremacy to democratic principles. To accomplish this glorious end we acknowledge that our poor ability has not been equal to our ardent desire; but whether we have contributed or not to the consummation of this great desideratum, our efforts have been as cordial as the spirit which prompted the widow to give her mite.

While severing our connection with the *Republican*, we can, without becoming obnoxious to the charge of selfishness, invoke the aid of its particular friends and those who are allied to it in sentiment, to give their assistance in increasing its circulation, and thus enlarge its field of usefulness, that it may be more effectually, within its range, perpetuate democratic triumphs, and preserve unsullied and unimpaired the integrity of the democratic party.

To our kind friends and patrons with whom we have spent so many pleasant moments, we say farewell, and implore in their behalf the joy that can be realized in health—happiness—prosperity.

To our brethren of the press, from many of whom we have received acts of personal kindness, and from all as much consideration as our merits would justify, we bid adieu, and with the sincerity of a brother, wish them peace—prosperity—and paying patrons.

J. H. CALDWELL.

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Monday morning early the pavilion of Robinson & Eldred's menagerie & Circus was spread on the public square and the mammoth Company were making busy preparation to entertain their guests. The old veterans of democracy and the young soldiers of the line rallied from hilltop and valley to meet in common council, to select delegates to reflect their wishes in the State and Congressional conventions, but of this we have already spoken. The Circuit Court opened its Spring session—Judge Walker presiding—the Grand Jury was charged and the docket sounded—but about this time, men, women, children, babies, negroes and dogs came flocking like the locusts of Egypt from every point of the compass—the Lion roared and the Elephant discoursed so eloquently that nothing short of the strong arm of the doorkeeper could keep the living tide from flowing in, till every fellow dropped his "half." The Court was forsaken "nolus bolus" and left alone in its glory—making a virtue of necessity it very prudently and unanimously adjourned and took stock itself in the pleasures of the refreshing season. Shortly after the show opened the Spring fights began. One of the boys from the mountain, with more courage than courtesy, was standing up in such a manner as to obstruct the view of gentlemen and perhaps ladies also, who were seated in his rear. Robinson, the gentlemanly manager of the concern requested him to be seated—insult was offered—and Robinson bounced him—great excitement prevailed—blows were struck—pistols clicked—and a fight! a fight! resounded through the pavilion—but in a few seconds the manager returned and by his presence and words brought order out of confusion.

"On with the show—let joy be unconfined!"—and the words were not uttered before the company made their "Grand Entrance." The entire performance of the company was good, and many an eye unaccustomed to such sights was stretched in wonder, and amazement, and many an under-jaw hung in forgetfulness as the different actors performed their astonishing feats. During the fight alluding to above, the countryman was thrust back into the dressing room of the company—a friend of mine, who desired to see him through, followed him, and the showman mistaking the friend for the offender gave him a pretty severe drubbing—poor Tray! we feel sorry for him! Late in the same evening the Town Marshal attempted to arrest the hero of the first fight, but he resisted—pistols were drawn—caps popped—bowie knives flashed and glittered, and rocks went bumping about like hail stones. Considering the excitement, the dense crowd and the desperation of the parties, it is a marvel that wholesale murder was not committed—as it was, an innocent man, a pacificator got his arm broken by a rock thrown in the melee—no other damage done, except after the man left town, we understand that some unknown person or persons followed, overtook and bruised him—and that smartly! Tuesday brought us the calm that always succeeds a storm. There were a few conjectures as to who hooked Squire Johnson's pocket book, but as it contained no money, and no nothing that would benefit a rogue, the Squire got it again. Wednesday evening, according to previous notice, the Ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave a Musical Soiree at the Court House for the benefit of the Church. The crowd was not large but liberal—the proceeds fully met the expectations of the friends. A great deal of the beauty of the town was there but not all—every thing passed off pleasantly—the young ladies sustained their reputation as amateur performers, and the young men sustained theirs as lovers of the fine arts, such as girls, bonnettes, strawberries, fruit cakes, kisses, &c. &c. &c.

Thursday brought on the second day of the *fight*. A large and small man fell out about something we don't know what, and pitched in to each other. The large man used a beard the other a knife; one was cut in the side and arm and the other had his head considerably bruised. We don't pretend to say who is to blame—suffice it to say they *hit*.

In the case of the State against J. T. Skelton the venue has been changed to Cherokee.

Friday and Saturday were consumed in the case of the State vs. J. M. Crook—the case was not argued—the Judge charged the Jury at 9 o'clock, and they returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

We understand that political speeches were made during week by Messrs. Woodward and White of Talladega, and Gen. R. G. Earle of this place. As we were not apprised of the time of the speaking, we were not fortunate enough to be present, and cannot therefore speak of their merits.

Court is still in session with a crowded docket—about 250 cases on the civil and one hundred on the criminal—will consume the entire week.

Santa Anna, bold, prompt, and resourceful as he is, has not taken the affair of Mexico again into his hands without the adoption of a distinct line of policy. He has doubtless conceived a bold system of foreign alliance, and will lose no time to carry them out. He will probably unite with England in the guarantee of Cuba.

Checkmate.—The Spanish Government has decided upon emancipating their slaves. This measure has occupied the attention of the British Legation at Madrid, for the last thirty years. So says an exchange. If this be true, the slaves in Cuba will of course be let loose. These slaves immensely outnumber the Spaniards and whites; and so the idea of annexation is at an end. For who wants an African province?

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County, Spring Term, 1853.

The Grand Jury would beg leave respectfully to report, that from the lucid charge of his honor Judge Walker, now presiding, and the constant aid afforded them during their session, by the very able Solicitor, J. G. Adams, Esq. their task has been greatly alleviated; they therefore feel it their duty as well as their pleasure to notice in a becoming manner the praiseworthy and gentlemanly deportment of the same. They would also respectfully notice the promptness and alacrity with which all the officers of the Court, & the Judge of Probate have discharged their several duties. The bonds of the various officers of the County have been carefully examined and are found to be quite sufficient, with the exception of three as a security. The books and papers of the Probate Judge have been inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The Jury deem it their duty likewise to notice the report of the County Treasurer, and are highly gratified to find from his books and vouchers, that the Treasury is in a solvent and thriving condition. The Jury would also beg leave further to report, that they have examined the County Jail, and find it in good order, altho not so roomy as it should have been; yet are of opinion upon the state of high taxes now existing, that it will answer until the county is better prepared to erect a suitable one.

G. L. ALEXANDER, Foreman.
Enoch Benson, Robert W. Draper, J. H. Walker, N. Holland, Ed. Manning, J. T. McAnely, Ed. Cobb, sen., J. T. Huntley, Fielding Snow, T. A. Adair, John Dorough, F. J. Downing, Jankin Coker, J. H. Doyle, Samuel McClun, J. Worthington, W. Elston.

Messrs. Editors of the JACKSONVILLE BANNER.

The country people have noticed in your valuable paper the names of several highly gifted and honorable gentlemen of other counties of this rich Congressional District of Alabama, as suitable candidates for Congress to represent us in the next session thereof. May we not, without giving offence, suggest the claims of Benton county, to furnish the honored one to fill his next session. Benton county as ever been faithful in sustaining the democracy, even under circumstances which cast suspicion upon the standard bearer of her principles in the last congressional canvass of the district. She gave a majority in favor of Mr. Rice. The sister counties of the district sustained their accustomed firmness, we risk nothing in saying the secession of legislators in Congress last session had not diametrically deposited. In a candidate for Congress, we need only virtue, capacity, and patriotism—we have confidence in the democracy of the district and earnestly hope that the spirit of secession, unity and compromise may characterize the action of the intended convention to be held at Wetumpka on the 4th Monday of May next.

In conclusion Messrs. Editors, permit us, through your columns to suggest the name of Gen. R. G. Earle as a suitable candidate to represent the district in the next congress—whose claims are as prominent as many other gentlemen of the district if not more so. As a soldier he has sacrificed a portion of his time in the armies of his country—a firm and unflinching democrat, who for the sake of union in the democracy of the country, withdrew his name and claims as a candidate for Congress in the district in 1851—contrary to the potent seductions of many citizens. He is a man, tenacious and unflinching in the administration of justice, exposing fraud and vice if found even high in place and station; a man of such moral worth as would not likely get drowned in the good things of Washington if sent there by the good citizens of the district.

RESTITUTION.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—We take the following dispatch from the *Mobile Tribune*:

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.
By an arrival here we learn that the steamship *Independence*, with four hundred passengers on board, ran ashore at Lower California, and after being backed off it was ascertained that she had ten feet water in her hold, when it was deemed advisable to put her ashore again, and in attempting to do so, from some cause or other the vessel canted on one side thereby letting fire to the magazine, which blew up, causing the loss of one hundred and twenty-five lives. The remainder were all saved after being exposed for fifty-six hours on a barren island.

For the Republican.

MASONIC HALL, ARBACOCOCHEE, ALABAMA.
At a meeting of Bethel Lodge, No. 141, the undersigned were appointed a committee for the purpose of offering suitable resolutions in reference to our deceased brother WILLIAM DENNIS, and beg leave to present the following:

Whereas, by the decree of an all-wise Being, our Lodge has again been visited by the hand of death; our brother Wm. Dennis is no more, for God has taken him. In the death of brother Dennis, which occurred on the 5th ult. this Lodge has lost one of its brightest members, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a zealous member and pious Christian, the community in which he lived one of its best citizens, and his family a kind and affectionate father and husband. To his bereaved family and friends we do sincerely offer our sympathies and condolences, and let us all be admonished to imitate the last years of the life of our deceased brother, so that when we come to lie down in death, we may, like him, be able to exclaim, though like him, we be in the furnace of affliction, with our expiring breath, "I shall soon be freed from my sufferings and at rest in glory."

Therefore be it Resolved, 1st, That in the death of brother Dennis, a Star in Masonry has fallen—the Church of Christ has lost a faithful Christian, his family a kind father and affectionate husband, and the community an honest man.

2nd, That a blank page be left in our minute book, inscribed to the memory of bro. Wm. Dennis, stating the time of his death, &c.

3d, That in testimony of our respect, this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

4th, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and one to the Jacksonville Republican, and one to the Sunny South, for publication.

5th, That the above preamble and resolutions be spread on our minutes.

JAS. MARTIN, Com.

W. W. HARRISON, Sec.

W. R. JARRIS, Com.

From the Washington Union.

TIE REIGN OF TERROR.

We of the present day boast much of the refinement and humanity of the nineteenth century, seeming not to know that the sun of our civilization pours its moon-like radiance on a scene of suffering, crime, and triumphant wrong, such as the world has not seen within the last three hundred years. Content with the possession of our inviolable liberty, and with an aggregate of national happiness which no people ever enjoyed before, we are but little disposed to harbor our feelings with the contemplation of remote suffering, if indeed we be susceptible of a just sympathy with a pain we never felt, and be capable of appreciating a degradation we never witnessed. Unless, however, we are bereft of the feelings of human nature, we cannot overlook the present condition of the people of Europe without a shudder. The terror of terror is established, not by the fitful and tumultuous violence of the mob, but by the ascendancy of lawless power, sheltering itself behind its array of combed soldiers, and executing its fell purposes with the galleys and the bayonet. Over the whole continent of Europe—from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and from the Black sea to the British channel—broods one pervading spirit of tyranny. Prussia, Belgium, and Switzerland, constitutional governments in name, exist only by a sufferance, and are no longer the sanctuaries to which the doomed and hunted patriot may flee in safety from the wrath of his pursuers. The independence and the liberties even of England are threatened. It is understood that the continental powers are concerting some scheme for the expulsion of their fugitive subjects from British soil—a measure which the London Times meets with a voice of resistance. "To the last drop of blood," it may be, however, that necessity shall compel England to refuse an asylum to the proscribed victims of tyranny, in which event, America will be the only refuge of liberty for civilized man.

But it is from no such general survey as this that we get an adequate idea of the oppression and suffering of the people of Europe. When we come to their individual rights and their private relations, and see the one's violated and the other outraged with every circumstance of ferocity—when we see their property confiscated, their persons insulted and beaten, their liberty destroyed, and their lives taken in wanton cruelty—when we see their wives and daughters subjected to the brutal indignities of a brutal soldiery—when we see a land governed not by law and justice, but by the violent impulses of a suspicious and cruel despotism, with its desperate executioners of assassination, exile, and confiscation—we may form some just conception of the accumulated suffering and sorrows of a large portion of the people of Europe. We draw no exaggerated picture. If anybody doubts the truth of our representations, let him look at Lombardy, writhing under the heel of Austrian rule, and he will acquit us of extravagance. The excesses we describe are reduced to system by the monarchs, and practiced with unrelenting rigor. They may be seen in France, in Italy, in Germany, in Hungary, and indeed wherever the spirit of the people is not utterly broken and prostrate. As an essential support to their iniquitous system, the monarchs are forced to gag the press and to exercise the most rigid censorship over books. No journal dares to utter the feelings of the people—no writer is allowed to express a discontent with the existing order of things. The genius of the poet even soars in fetters, and the philosopher walks "with gyves upon his hands." A ubiquitous system of espionage infuses a deadly poison into the bosom of society, and spreads everywhere distrust, suspicion, and alarm.

It is not in the order of nature that such a system of iniquity shall endure. It is anomalous and revolutionary, and will work out its own destruction. It cannot stand, if there be justice in Heaven.

The bold criminal may flourish for a season, but the retribution will surely come. The despot of absolute power, and joy a brief period of blood and pillage; but revenge, that "wild justice," will plant the dagger home at last. If the tyrant sees nothing in the laws of humanity to restrain him from the oppression and murder of the people, he cannot expect that any scruples of conscience should intervene between his bosom and the dagger of his victim. If he leaves open but one avenue through which justice may approach, he should not complain if her step be stealthily and her stroke unseen. The hour of retribution will come, and in proportion to the magnitude of his crimes will be the punishment of the tyrant. Europe is held in subjection by military force, but military force cannot contend in the end with reason, justice, and humanity. And, as is the rigor of the existing press will be the violence of the ultimate explosion.

PROCLAMATION OF SANTA ANNA.

By the arrival of the *Black Warrior* at New York, we have advices from Mexico to the 6th. Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st. He was received with unprecedented enthusiasm—salutes were fired, arches erected, and a *Te Deum* sung. During the night a display of fireworks was made.

On the next day (the 2nd) Santa Anna published the following manifesto to the nation:

General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to his Countrymen.
MEXICANS—On placing my foot on the shores of my country, I salute them with the liveliest emotion. My heart is palpitated with tenderness from the time when my eyes commenced to discover around our costly lofty mountains, which indicate the proximity of a land in which every thing is dear to my heart, in which every thing brings to me the dearest reminiscences.

You had called me, believing me useful to save from the state of anarchy and superstition into which you had fallen, and I have not delayed in responding to your summons. You already have me on your soil, resolved to employ all my energies in an object of such essential importance. But if I have been quick to come at your call, it is from reasoning upon your efficacious co-operation. Of no use will be my firm resolution to consecrate myself entirely to the salvation of the country, if every one of you do not assist me, co-operating with all his ability to the attainment of these ends.

Far from me is the thought of avenging ancient grievances. Those who have been my enemies may dismiss all fear. Everything is forgotten, and in touching the shores of my country, I present to all the hand of friendship. Neither do I come to make any party prevail. I come only to raise the sacred standard of union summoning to follow all Mexicans, whatever may be their opinions. Every man whose heart swells and is moved at the voice of his country's friend, he is my companion.

Mexicans, too long have we permitted ourselves to be deceived by chimerical ideas. We have lost too much time in intestine dissensions. And reality has come to drag us from such a deplorable deception. To what have we arrived at the end of thirty years of independence? Cast an eye over the map of your country, and you will find that a great portion of your territory has been lost. Examine the state of your finances, and you will meet nothing but disorder, abuse, ruin. What is your credit abroad? What is the opinion which you enjoy in foreign nations? Where is that army in whose lines I have had the honor to serve, that army which gained your independence, in which I glory of having had no small part—that army which I led through the deserts, conquering difficulties which appeared insuperable, to the frontier of the republic—at whose head I repelled an innumerable invasions, and with which I fought with little fortune, but not without honor—when your capital was occupied by the enemy.

Mexicans, let us become ourselves again. Let us improve the hard lessons of experience. Let us repair the errors we have committed. Here you have me to contribute my share to this honorable reparation. Tell with me in good faith in this glorious work, and we may still have country, national honor, and a name which we will not be ashamed to know.

Soldiers, comrades in arms! Behold now at your head your old general, him who has conducted you sometime ago in the moment of misfortune, him who bears on his back, an honorable mutilation, and who, with his exhausted breast to the balls of the enemy in the days of his misfortunes, listens to a voice which is not unknown to you. Follow your general and friend, be assured to our noble profession the fate of which it has been deprived, and although the relations of friendship which exist with all nations, and which I shall cultivate with all care may not at present make your gaudy necessary, let us be ready should national honor require it to prove in the face of all the world that the Mexican soldiers have always sheltered in their breasts.

Mexicans of all classes. Let the day of my return to the country be the day of general reconciliation, and let the joy which I cause me to find myself among you, exhibit itself in all assembled around the national standard, and let us hear all shout with the same union and enthusiasm as in 1821. *Viva la patria, viva la independencia!* (Long live the country, long live independence.) These are the wishes with which I present myself at your call, these the vows of your compatriot and friend.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Received Vera Cruz April 2, 1853.

Santa Anna proceeded to the city of Mexico on the 6th been elected as President of the Republic for the fifth time, by the votes of eighteen out of twenty-three States and territories.

With our next number will commence the use of a large stock of beautiful and durable paper, just received from the South Carolina Manufacturing Company.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.
DIED.—In this town, at the residence of her father, Mr. I. H. BERNARD, on the 12th inst., after an illness of ten days, Mrs. MARY A., wife of Mr. WILLIAM H. BURNES, aged 17 years, and 1 month.

Truly may it be said, that death has plucked one of its fairest flowers of earth. Possessed of all those personal charms that adorn the female character—with feelings kind—a heart ever open to all those kinder emotions which dignify and adorn her sex—a disposition, mild, gentle and forgiving—attachment, strong and endearing, that ever made her loving and beloved. No one bade more fair to live a long, happy and useful life than the deceased. Her death seemed to have taken from the world a gem of rare value, and her loss a severe blow to her family. Her spirit sank away with the last rays of the setting sun, to rise again in that world where "eternal day excludes the night." The deceased has left behind her one, who feels that he has lost a companion indeed—a fond and devoted husband, whose whole life seemed wrapped up in the attachment—he bore towards her whose departure we now lament. Two affectionate sisters weep and mourn in vain—three brothers are made to feel the sad and melancholy loss of a sister whose love—friends mourn with friends, that one who possessed so many bewitching charms, has been snatched from their society forever. The deceased was a member of the Baptist church, and her death will be lamented by all who knew her.

"Sister, thou wast mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
When it floats among the trees.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in the grave so low;
Thou no more wilt join our number,
Thou no more our songs shalt know.

Dearest sister! thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life is fled;
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
When no farewell tear is shed."

The most common form of Dyspepsia, is distinguished by want of appetite, a faint, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach, and heavy distressing sensations after eating. These are sure signs of imperfect digestion, and want of the natural gastric juice, to stimulate the stomach into action, and dissolve the food which may be taken. This defect is almost instantly removed by the use of the Gastric Juice, or Pepsin, supplied by Dr. Houghton of Philadelphia, that is now doing such wonders in all forms of old stomach complaints. It is the real thing itself and no drug.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS AGAIN SUCCESSFUL IN THE CURE OF A BAD LEG.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Brotherton, of Stangart, near Bode, January 15th, 1851. "To Professor Holloway—Sir—After my wife's confinement in 1848, she caught a severe cold, which settled in her right leg and foot, causing it to swell to an alarming size, ultimately forming into an abscess, wounds, or ulcers, presenting a most fearful appearance. The pain she endured was almost insupportable, and the treatment of her medical attendants did no good whatever. She therefore resolved to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and I am happy to say they have effected a perfect cure."

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SURRETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SMYTH, (name), as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHAIG, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized by the friends of SAMUEL P. MCCLUNEY, to announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. WATSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector, of Benton County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce J. N. WILLS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. H. M. McCAGHERN as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLI-
CITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853-1y.

LAST NOTICE.

Attend at the times and places
mentioned below for the purpose of
assessing the assessment of Tax for the
year 1853.
No. 3 Taylor's old place 16 May
" 2 Alexandria, 17
" 6 Polkville, 18
" 21 Sulphur Springs 19
" 4 Maddox Beat, 20
" 13 Oxford, 21
" 10 Rabbit Town, 23
" 11 White Plains, 24
" 12 Tangle's Rds 25
" 14 Sugar Hill, 26
" 15 Pine Grove, 27
" 16 Pounds, 28
" 17 Cane Creek, 30
" 18 Muscadine, 31
" 19 Turnpike, 1st June
" 20 Bonin's Beat, 2
" 9 Ladiga, 3
" 1 Jacksonville, 4
" 7 Colvin's, 6
" 8 Clatchee, 7
" D. M. Allen's Store, 8
" 8 E. Allen's, 9
W. CANNON, Tax Assessor.
May 3, 1853.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing
between J. F. Grant and J. H. Caldwell
in the publication of the Jacksonville
Republican has been dissolved by mutual
consent. The paper will be continued
by J. F. Grant. Debts due the office
for the years 1851 and 1852 may be
settled with either.
J. F. GRANT.
J. H. CALDWELL.
May 3, 1853.

**CELEBRATED ARRABIAN
LINIMENT.**

IT IS A FACT ESTABLISHED
and well known that the Arrabians attained
height in the knowledge of medicine
which caused the whole world to won-
der and admire. With them the science
of chemistry had its birth, and it is
therefore, not at all strange that a peo-
ple so eminently successful in the he-
aling art, and so persevering and daring
in character, should by actual and un-
tiring experiment, discover remedies far
surpassing in efficacy all others, for the
cure of those diseases incident to them
from their mode of life. The greater
part of their time being spent in hazar-
dous and bloody warfare with the differ-
ent tribes, they were subject to the most
violent attacks of rheumatism, paraly-
sis, neuralgia, and various inflammatory
diseases, as also the most horrid
wounds, sprains, bruises, tumors, swell-
ings, &c. of the joints, etc., etc. All
these diseases they were so surprisingly
efficient in curing, that the uninitiated
looked with wonder and attributed their
skill to the powers of magic. H. G.
FARRELL'S ARRABIAN LINIMENT is
a composition of balsams and oils,
from rare plants peculiar to this country,
and it was by the use of the articles
composing the great remedy that not
only their physicians, but even the wild
Arabs of the desert were enabled to per-
form such marvellous cures. The Arra-
bian is world-renowned for his beautiful
symmetry of form, his unsurpassed
speed and agility, and the incredible fa-
tigue he is capable of enduring. Why is
it? Because from the time of his birth
his limbs are carefully watched, and up-
on the first appearance of disease the
magic lotion is applied, and such things
as confirmed swellings, pol-e-vil, fistula,
ringbone, scratches, sprain, lameness,
etc., etc. are unknown. The same re-
sult will follow in all cases where H. G.
Farrell's Genuine Arrabian Liniment is
used in time. Therefore delay not in
procuring a good supply of it, for every
dollar spent in it will save you twenty,
and a great deal of suffering, if not your
life.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against an-
other counterfeit, which has lately made
its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's
Arrabian Liniment, the most dangerous
of all the counterfeits, because his having
the name of Farrell, many will buy it in
good faith, without the knowledge that a
counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps
only discover their error when the spuri-
ous mixture has wrought its evil ef-
fects.

The genuine article is manufactured
only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and
proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No.
17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom
all applications for Agencies must be
addressed. Be sure you get it with the
letters H. G. before Farrell's thus—H. G.
FARRELLS—and his signature on the
wrapper, all others are counterfeits.
Sold by
HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jacksonville, Ala.
W. F. CALDWELL,
Oakfusky, Randolph, Ala.,
and by regularly authorized agents
throughout the United States.
Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1
per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every
town, village and hamlet in the United
States, in which one is not already es-
tablished. Address H. G. Farrell as
above, accompanied with good reference
as to character, responsibility, &c.
May 3, 1853.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
TAKEN UP and posted
by Edward Manning, be-
fore W. O. Price, a cer-
tain dark bay Horse, left eye out,
a lump on his left side, supposed to
be 12 or 15 years old, about 14
hands high, appraised to thirty
dollars, 11th April, 1853.
A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
Apr 28, '53.

**DOUBLE TRIANGLE,
IRON FRONT STORE.**

This subscriber has removed
from the Masonic Hall building to
the spacious Store with the
Iron Front, opposite the Montgomery
Hall, where he will continue the busi-
ness of Engraving in all its branch-
es; and also the repairing and finish-
ing Shell Combs, Jewels, &c., and
the making of Ornamental Hair Work.
In connection with the above, he has
opened a large and carefully selected
stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewelry,
Hunting and Fishing Apparatus, Mathe-
matical and Surveying Instruments,
Clocks, Spectacles, Pictures, &c. &c.—
Being a more complete collection of
Useful and Curious Articles than can be
found elsewhere in the State.

Also,
Constantly on hand, Florent's celebrated
Saloon Rifles and Pistols, a new article,
no powder being used in the discharge.
Having devoted much time to the
study of Optics, he is confident of his
ability to furnish Spectacles the best
adapted to the eyes needing them, and
of styles seldom found here. He will
also keep an assortment of Stereoscopes,
with Plates—a new, beautiful and in-
structive instrument.
Having a thorough knowledge of the
subject, he is prepared to furnish the
right sort of Masonic Jewels, Gavel,
Marks, Medals, Regalia, Seals, Seal
Presses and Lodge Furniture, at short
notice.

Perfection Seal Presses, Prepaid pos-
tage Envelopes, Filles Oblique Pens, and
a large assortment of beautiful French
coloured Engravings, specimens of which
can be seen in his magnificent show win-
dow, opposite Montgomery Hall.

Orders for small articles filled
through the mail, free of postage.
Persons visiting the city will
find in his store much to amuse and in-
terest, and are cordially invited to call,
whether wishing to purchase or not.

Orders for goods not in his line
promptly attended to for a small com-
mission.
S. SWAN.

Terms—CASH.

Dec. 21, 1852.

**NEVER FAILING REMEDY!!!
Holloway's Ointment**

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AF-
TER TEN YEARS SUFFERING

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson,
Chemist, Liverpool, dated August, 20th,
1852.

To Professor Holloway,
DEAR SIR—I am enabled to furnish you with
a most extraordinary proof of your Ointment
and Pills, which has astonished every
person acquainted with the sufferer.
About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Thompson, of
Liverpool, in this country, was afflicted
with a most violent rheumatism, which
he received very serious injuries, he
had the best medical advice at the time, and
was afterwards afflicted with different in-
juries, yet he grew worse, and a long time
ago he was set aside in his bed, which he
never left, and he was completely crippled,
and he could not move without crutches,
and he was nearly 10 years ago, began to use
your Ointment and Pills, which have not
only cured him, but he is now a strong
and healthy man, and he is enabled to
discharge his duties, and he is now a
man of the greatest ease, and with renewed
health and vigor.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.
A MOST EXTRAORDINARY
CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN
DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDI-
CAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Howard, Drap-
per, of Leeds, near Gainsboro, dated
March 1st, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,
DEAR SIR—Some time since one of my children
was afflicted with a most violent skin
disease, I obtained a box of several eminent
Surgeons and Physicians, but all of whom the case
was considered hopeless. At length I tried your
Ointment and Pills, and within a few days
the effect was marvellous, for by perceiving in
their use all the eruptions quickly disappeared,
and the child was restored to perfect health.
I previously had recourse to your Ointment
and Pills, and I firmly believe, had I not
used your medicines she would have been
lost. I shall be happy to testify to the value
of your Ointment and Pills.

(Signed) J. H. H. DRAPER.
CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBTIC HUM-
OURS—AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF
AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF
A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker
and Co., Chemists, Bath.

To Professor Holloway,
DEAR SIR—Among the numerous cures ef-
fected by the use of your Ointment and Pills,
I mention that of an old lady of Bath, who
lived in the village of Preston, about five miles
from this City. She had suffered from a
most violent skin disease, and she was
afflicted with a most violent rheumatism,
and she was nearly 10 years ago, began to
use your Ointment and Pills, which have not
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(Signed) J. H. H. DRAPER.
CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBTIC HUM-
OURS—AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF
AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF
A BAD LEG.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY
ARE receiving one of the most splendid Stocks of
Spring and Summer
GOODS

Ever offered in this market, selected with care in the New York and
Philadelphia markets, and bought on the very best terms, to which
they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public
generally.
They challenge competition in price, quality and style.
April 12th 1853.—6t

E. L. WOODWARD,
Is now receiving his STOCK of **SPRING & SUMMER**
MERCHANDISE,

Comprising about every article demanded in this market.
As heretofore, his Goods are desirable and in no purchased on fa-
vorable terms for cash, or, on time by those who are solvent.
All are respectfully invited to call and examine.
March 29, 1853.—5t.

NEW YORK EMPORIUM—
J. ADLER & CO.

HAVE just returned from the purchase of, and are now receiving
direct from New York a splendid and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer
GOODS.

Of superior quality and of the latest styles and terms. They deem
it unnecessary to enter into any further enumeration of articles, than
to say their stock embraces every variety needed in this market of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Ladies and Gentlemen's spring and summer Dry Goods,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,
Their old friends and customers, who have long been acquainted
with their manner of transacting business, are asd that they are
prepared to suit them in the quality, style and price of Goods. Give
us a call, and we will show you more fine, beautiful cheap Goods
than we have room here to mention, and besides please ourselves that
we will make it your interest to purchase such articles you may need.
Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

HUDSON & STOKES

AT the old stand of S. P. Hudson, are now receiving extensive and
well selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Spring and Summer

Dry Goods.

Consisting of every article usually called for in this ket, of the lat-
est and most fashionable styles, suitable to the present approaching
season; and in addition a well assorted stock of **GROVER'S,**
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
Iron Nails, Hinges, Locks, Saws, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING;
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS;
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c.

They respectfully solicit their old friends and custom and the pub-
lic generally to give them a call, confident that if they'll do so they
can be suited both in quality and price of Goods.
Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

NEW GOODS, NEW GODS.

WM. WHITE has just received his Stock of **SPRING AND**
SUMMER GOODS, which has been selected with great care for
this market. His Stock embraces a great variety Ladies Dress
Goods, viz:

White and Printed Jacket and Swiss Muslins,
Tartan, Berages, Challies, Silk Tissues,
Summer Silks, Lawns, Ginghams,
American and English Prints, Bobinets,
Bonnets and cap Ribbons, Laces,
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting,
Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

AND FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,
Grenette Cloths, Tweeds, Denims,
Chambraws, Stripes, Brown Linen,
Brown and Grass Linen Drilling, Cottonade,
With a large assortment of

Ready Made Cloth,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Gls, Saddlery,
Carriage Trimmings, Buggy Harness, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Mackey, &c.
All of which he proposes to sell on favorable terms punctual men,
and as to price—Call and see.
Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

WALKER & PETTII

AT MOUNT POLK, are now receiving a general assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS, such as are needed by the Plant-
ers of the country; and if you hear the cry "Goods re going up,"
just come to Mount Polk and we will sell you Goods low or lower
than ever. All we ask is to give us a call, and pay us the "Ready
Rhino;" we shall only sell on time to customers who pay us once a year.
We also keep a large stock of **Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt,**
Iron, Nails, and lots of that old life and Corn Whiskey, Brandy,
Gin, Rum and Wine.

Our thanks for past favors, and we hope by using Goods cheaper
still, to receive more of the same sort.
N. B. Positively the last time we will say con to those who have
not settled and paid up their old accounts and tes; they will find
them in the hands of somebody else soon—so come up and comply with
your promise.
March 22, 1853.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
MOBILE, ALA.,

The undersigned takes this method to
inform his friends and the citizens of Mo-
bile generally, that he has leased the
above well known HOTEL, which he has re-
named the EUROPEAN RESTAURANT
PLAN.
The very best articles in the CULINARY
DEPARTMENT are employed and Dining Sal-
oon is large, spacious, and well situated.
The TABLE is supplied with everything that
a most abundant market will afford—Wild Game,
Oysters, Fruits, &c., in season served up at a
moderate price.
Experienced and attentive WAITERS are al-
ways in attendance, ready to anticipate the
wishes of the Guests.
The BED ROOMS have all been newly and

FORT PAIN
FLOURING MILLS;

SITUATED in the midst
of an excellent wheat
growing country, are
now in complete operation for man-
ufacturing flour in as good order as
can be done.

With this facility the subscriber
flatters himself that he will be able
to present to purchasers and cus-
tomers, a superior article of Flour,
and at a low price. Said Mills are
situated seven miles east of Leba-
non and three miles west of Raw-
lingsville.

JESSE G. BEESON.
March 1st, 1853.

N. B. Wheat growers cannot
expect wheat made into flour unless
they properly prepare the wheat.
All wheat will give in damp weath-
er, and in that state it cannot
make a good turn out of flour.
You will observe that thing and
dry your wheat before bringing it
to the mill. If brought in proper
order, the subscriber will be re-
sponsible for a good turn out of flour
and a good article.
J. G. BEESON.

FORNEY & BRODINAX,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,

36 Commerce & 36 Front Streets,
H. W. BRODINAX, Mobile.
J. B. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Fla.
Oct. 5, '52.—1y.

GREAT DEPOT OF
BOOKS & STATIONERY.

CARVER & RYLAND, No. 34
DAUPHIN STREET,
MOBILE.

Keep constantly on hand a
large stock of Books in the various
departments of the Sciences, Arts, Liter-
ature, &c., and are constantly receiving
all the New Books of value and im-
portance, as they are issued from the var-
ious Publishing Houses of the country.

They also keep a large and complete
stock of Stationery and Stationery,
embracing English, French and Ameri-
can Cap, Letter and Note Paper; En-
velopes, Quill Pens, Gold Pens, Water,
Ink, &c.; Mathematical Instruments,
Water Colors, Drawing Paper, &c.,
Blank Books of all styles and sizes.

We have in operation a large Blank
Book Manufactory, and are prepared to
execute all kinds of Blank Book work,
embracing Ledgers, Journals, Records,
Cash and other Books.

Pamphlets, Music, &c., bound at the
shortest notice; Old Books re-bound,
&c. We keep constantly a hand
large supply of Printing Paper, Printing
Ink, &c. &c.

Dealers from the interior would
do well to call and examine our exten-
sive Stock, as in point of variety, mod-
erate prices, &c. we cannot be excelled.

Remember to call at their Splen-
did Establishment, at No. 34, Dauphin
Street.
December 7, 1852.

DALLAS HOUSE.
By S. B. GEE,

Water Street, Selma, Ala.
This elegant and com-
modious House is thor-
oughly furnished for the
reception of visitors, for
whose comfort and convenience no
pains or expense will be spared by
the Proprietor. Dec. 1852—1y.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and
100 pound kegs.

25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.
50 Gallons Linseed Oil, for sale
by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
October 1, 1851

STANTON PECKHAM'S
AUGUSTA HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GA.

RANDOLPH TAX SALES.

Will be sold before the Court
house door in the Town of
Wedowee, on the first Monday in
June next, the following described
real estate, or so much thereof as
will satisfy and discharge the tax
and cost due thereon for the year
1852.

South west quarter of south east
quarter of S. 10, T. 18, R. 10, as
the property of James L. Newell—
Tax and cost \$3 22.

West half of north west fourth
of S. 32, T. 17, R. 9. West half of
south west fourth of S. 29, T. 17, R. 9.
Owner unknown—tax and cost,
\$3 40.

North west fourth of north west
fourth, S. 30, T. 18, R. 9, as the
property of Ansel B. Strickland—
tax and cost \$2 45.

North east fourth of south east
fourth, S. 3, T. 18, R. 9, as the prop-
erty of Smith of Georgia—tax and
cost \$2 87 1-2.

South east fourth of the south
east fourth, S. 10, T. 20, R. 13, as
the property of Blufford Cash, a
free man of color—tax and cost
\$2 32 1-2.

N. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 S. 22, T.
21, R. 13. W. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, S.
24, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1-4 of S. E.
1-4, S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1-4
of N. E. 1-4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13.
South part of S. W. fourth S. 13, T.
21, R. 13, as the property of Wilson
N. Roberts—tax and cost \$5 4 3-4.

West half of S. 21, T. 30, R. 10.
Owner unknown—Tax 4 years—
tax and cost \$6 20.

East half of S. E. fourth S. 7, T.
17, R. 10, owner unknown, tax 4
years; tax and cost \$4 80.

N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth,
S. 11, T. 22, R. 13, as the property
of Thompson; tax and cost
\$2 35.

WM. JOHNS, T. C.
March 8, 1853.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

**GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!**

DR. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN
DIGESTIVE FLUID,

OR
GASTRIC JUICE.
PREPARED from KENYER, or the
fourth Stomach of the Ox, after di-
rection of Baron Liebig, the great Physi-
ological Chemist by J. S. Houghton,
M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

"I DIGEST." Such is the true mean-
ing of the word Pepsin. It is the chief
element, or Great Digesting Principle of
the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the
Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stimu-
lating Agent of the Stomach and In-
testines. It is extracted from the Digestive
Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a
TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely
like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemi-
cal powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE
and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it.

This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of
man can equal its curative powers. It
contains no ALCOHOL, ACIDS, or
NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely
agreeable to the taste, and may be taken
by the most feeble patients who cannot
eat a water cracker without acute dis-
tress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITA-
TIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused
in water, will digest or dissolve Five
Pounds of Boast Beef in about two
hours, out of the stomach.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

The SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon
which this remedy is based is in the
highest degree CURIOUS and RE-
MARKABLE.

Call on the Agents, and get a Des-
criptive Circular, gratis, giving a large
amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE,
from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr.
Combs's Physiology of Digestion; Dr.
Percival on Food and Diet; Dr. John W.
Deaper, of New York University, Prof.
Dunham's Physiology; Prof. Silliman,
of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physi-
ology; &c., together with reports of
CURES from all parts of the United
States.

Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is pre-
pared in Powder and in Fluid Form—
and in Prescription vials for the use of
Physicians. The Powder will be sent
by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar,
sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.

"OBSERVE THIS!"—Every
bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears
the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON,
M. D., sole proprietor, Philadel-
phia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark
secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers
in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR
per bottle.

Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jacksonville, ROBT. BATTEY, Rome
Ga.
Sept. 19, 1852.

LAND FOR
SALE.

The undersigned
now offers for sale
on a commodi-
ous terms, one of the most valu-
able tracts of Land in this or adjoin-
ing Counties. The land is situated
seven miles east of Jacksonville,
and three miles above White
Plains: it contains three hundred
and sixty eight acres, about two
hundred acres in cultivation. There
is on the place a dwelling house,
and out houses, a new cotton gin
and screw in good order. It is
watered by a number of never
failing springs of the purest wa-
ter, and Chockolocco Creek runs
through near the centre of the
tract; about 130 acres of the tract
being creek bottom, having high
banks and never overflowing to in-
jure crops.

There is on the place the finest
orchard of choice Apples, Peaches,
Pears, Plums and other fruits, in
this part of the State, and in fact
almost every advantage and con-
venience a purchaser could desire.

Any person wishing further in-
formation can obtain it by apply-
ing at the Republican office, or to
the Proprietor on the premises.
L. F. McALEY.

Feb. 15, 1853.

LATEST FASHIONS.

PLEASANT G. MAY, (late of
the firms of Wynne & May and
of Satterfield & May) and John
Ray have associated themselves to-
gether in the Tailoring business.—
They return thanks to their respec-
tive friends and customers for the
liberal patronage heretofore exten-
ded to them, and announce that
they have opened shop in coopar-
tiship at the old stand of John
Ray on the east side of the public
square in Jacksonville under the
firm name and style of

MAY &

A. P. PFISTER,
BOOK SELLER,
Corner of Exchange Hotel,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Offers for sale an extensive assort-
ment of

BOOKS

STATIONARY.
Comprising Latin, Greek, French,
Spanish and English School Books;
Miscellaneous Books and Books for
Libraries; childrens story and toy
Books.
Also, *Staple & Fancy Stationary.*
School Books of every kind used
in our schools.

Blank Books, all sorts and sizes.
Bibles and Testaments, Hymn
Books, &c.
STATIONARY.—Every article in
this line.

WRITING PAPER of every size,
quality and color.
WRAPPING PAPER of every va-
riety.

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous
Libraries furnished, and Schools,
Academies, and Colleges supplied
at fair prices.

All are invited to call and exam-
ine stock and prices. Country Mer-
chants would do well to send in
their orders.

HUGGINS & GOLDSBY,
SELM, ALA.

HAVE now in store a large as-
sortment of *SILK AND*
FANCY DRY GOODS of the
newest Fall and Winter styles, con-
sisting in part of
Rich Brocade Silks, Plain Pore
de Sole, Gros d'Orleans, Gros d'
Rhone;
Ottoman and other styles Plain
Dress Silks;
Satin de Chine and Glace Silks;
Rich printed Cashmere de Ecosse;
Mousseline de Lane, Printed Satin
de Lane, and Rich printed Satin
Reps new articles;
Rich Brocade, watered and plain,
White Silks;
Plain de Laines, all colors;
Plain French and English Merinos,
all colors;
Ribbons, Mantillas, Vesettes,
Cloaks, Shawls, Gloves, Handker-
chiefs, Laces, Embroideries and
Muslin Goods in great variety.
Dec. 14, 1852.

Coughs, Colds &c.
AYERS Cherry Pectoral, London's
Indian Expectorant, Bartholomew's
Pink Expectorant Syrup, and Halsey's
Syrup of Tar,
for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully
announces to the public that he
has opened a Livery Stable, in the
Town of Jacksonville, and is pre-
pared to accommodate those who may
desire, with Carriages and Buggies,
double and single horse; and Saddle
and Harness horses; and also to keep Horses
by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.

Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,
by enquiring for the Stables of the under-
signed can be furnished with conveyances
at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nor. 26, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration hav-
ing been granted to the under-
signed Administrator on the 23rd
day of March, instant, by the
Judge of the Court of Probate
for Benton County, Alabama, on
the estate of John M. Ryan, late
of said county, deceased: all per-
sons having claims against said es-
tate are required to present them
within the time prescribed by law,
or the same will be barred; and
all persons indebted to said estate
are required to make payment
without delay.

DAN'L T. RYAN,
Administrator.

March 29, 1853.—6t.

REMOVAL.

MR. WM. WHITE has removed
to the north-west corner of the
Square, and now occupies the house
formerly known as Herndon's old
place, where he hopes to see all his
friends, and be able to accommo-
date them with any article in his
line. Jacksonville, March 8, 1853.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on
the estate of Henry Smith, dec.
having been granted to the under-
signed, by the Judge of the Pro-
bate Court of Benton County, on
the 12th day of March, 1853; no-
tice is hereby given, to all persons
having claims against said estate
to present them legally authenticated
within the time prescribed by
law or they will be barred; and
all persons indebted to the estate
are requested to make payment.

Wm. H. SMITH, Adm.
March 22, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE regular Term of the Com-
missioners Court for Benton
County, required under the "Code"
to be held on the 2nd Monday in
April in each year, was by an or-
der of said Court, made at the last
February Term, changed to the
Monday in May in each year.

A. WOODS Judge
2, 1853.

CHARLESTON.

Through Fare from Charleston
to Baltimore \$17.50, to Phil-
adelphia \$19, and to New
York \$20.
The Great Mail Route from
Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot
of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival
of the Southern Cars, via Wilmington, N.
C., from which point two daily trains are
despatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the
S. C. clock, only connecting at Weldon,
N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke
Rail Road to Norfolk, hence by steam-
ing to Baltimore, and both trains con-
necting at Weldon with the lines to Peter-
burg, Richmond, Washington, Balti-
more, Philadelphia and New York.

The public is respectfully informed
that the steamers of these lines are in
first rate condition, and are navigated by
well known and experienced com-
manders, and the Railroads are in fine order,
(the Wilmington and Weldon, as well
as the Seaboard and Roanoke having
been recently re-laid with heavy T rail)

thereby securing both safety and des-
patch. By these routes passengers avail
themselves of the first train, reach
Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in
45 hours, and New York in 50 hours;
and by the second train they arrive in
Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in
55 hours, and New York in 64 hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had
from
E. WINSLOW,
Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh
Railroad Company, at the office of the
Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston,
S. C., to whom please apply.

March 30, 1852.

Important to Planters, Merchants,
Professors and Men &c.

GEORGE OATES,
PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC
STORES.

234 & 236 King St. Charleston, S. C.
SOLE agent for the following Eminent
Piano Forte Manufacturers:

1. P. BRARD, of Paris and London,
(founded 1783) to whom was awarded
the Only Gold Prize, Grand Medal at
the Great Exhibition of all Nations in
London 1851, for the best Piano Forte
made in the world. The judges were
the most eminent composers of all coun-
tries.

2. BACON & RAYNE, New York,
to whom was awarded the Gold Medal
at the Exhibition of the Franklin In-
stitute, New York.

3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand ac-
tion Piano, New York.

4. DUBOIS & WAHRRENER, of
New York, who have been making for
the southern climate 38 years.

5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York,
who received the Gold Medal from the
Franklin Institute, Phila.

All the new Music published in
the United States for Pianos, Violin,
Organ, &c. Melodions from all the cel-
ebrated makers at Factory prices—
Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the
first quality. Every thing sold war-
ranted to be as represented—and all ar-
ticles offered at the lowest prices for cash
or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere as
they will find it greatly to their interest
to do so. Remember the numbers—
234 and 236 King St. at the head.

GEORGE OATES.
June 1, 1852.—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at
**WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNI-
SHING STORE FOR GEN-
TLEMEN.**

Cor. Meeting and Market Streets,
Near the Charleston Hotel,
Charleston, S. C.

The prices at this Establishment
are moderate and uniform—and the
business so conducted as to secure the
custom of those who once purchase from
us. June 1, 1852.—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 21 Hayne-Street,
BEGG, W. FORCE,
JOHN. F. FORCE, Charleston, S. C.
BEGG, CONLEY,
June 1, 1852.—1y.

FASHION HOTEL.
By H. L. BUTLERFIELD,
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.
June 1, 1852.—1y.

Wool Carding.

THE undersigned re-
spectfully informs the public
that he has purchased the
Wool Carding Fac-
tory, known as Hicks & Loyd's fac-
tory, on Cane Creek, twelve miles
south of Jacksonville, and four and
a half south of Alexandria. His
machinery is now in fine order, and
he is prepared to execute promptly
and upon the usual terms, any
kind of carding needed in this sec-
tion. He will also have a Burr
Gin for the purpose of cleaning
wool of burrs, in operation by the
first of May next. Wool rolls will
be kept constantly on hand for sale.

J. W. EZZELL.
From Gunter's Landing to
GOSHEN,

CONNECTING at Gunter's Landing
with the daily line of Mail Boats
from Decatur; and at Goshen, 15
miles above Jacksonville, with J.
R. Powell's Daily Mail Stages, be-
tween Montgomery and Rome.

SCHEIDT'S
Leave Gunter's Landing Tues-
days, Thursdays and Saturdays, on
arrival of Decatur Mail Boat.
Leave Goshen Sundays, Tuesdays
and Thursdays, on arrival of Mont-
gomery Stage.

FARE.
Gunter's Landing to Montgomery, \$15 00
to Rome, Ga. 50
to Goshen, Charolace Co., Ala. Jan. 25, '53.

DAVID R. FULLEWIDER,
Goshen, Charolace Co., Ala. Jan. 25, '53.

United States Mail Line.

Through in 50 to 55 Hours!!
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.

Leave Adger's Wharves, every
Saturday afternoon and each
alternate Wednesday or Saturday.

JAMES ADGER, J. Dickson,
1500 Tons. Commander.
MARION, M. Berry,
1200 Tons. Commander.

The SOUTHERNER,
W. FOSTER, will
leave each alter-
nate Wednesday; having been new-
ly coppered and guards raised, is
now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply at the office of the
Agent

HENRY MISSROON,
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Sta. Wharves.
Cabin Passage, \$25 00.
Steerage, \$5 00.

N. B. A new ship will be placed
on the line to connect with the
Southerner on Wednesdays.

Feb. 22, 1853.

MORRISVILLE
Manufacturing Company.

HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past
patronage, would inform their old
friends and the public generally, that
they have sold their stand and moved
down to Morrisville two miles below, on
Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria,
on the Stage road from Jacksonville to
Talladega. They have associated them-
selves with E. G. Morris, where they are
prepared to make WAGGONS and
BUGGIES, also Window Sash, Blinds,
Doors and Moulds for Houses, and
Stands, &c. Also, Machinery for Grist
Mills, Saw Mills, Sawtooths, Wood Car-
peting for Thrashers, for Field or Gin
Houses, Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters,
Corn Shellers, &c.—They will have
ready for the present crop, a large lot of
Saw Cylinders, Thrashers, with and
without Gear, and winding blade
Thrashers, one of simplest and best
machines for the price in use, which
they will sell low for cash, or on time to
satisfy them.

They are now erecting a large Manu-
facturing Establishment for the purpose
of making all of the above named ar-
ticles, and many others by machinery, of
which timely notice will be given.

Address the people's humble servants,
MORRIS, HICKS & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.
E. G. MORRIS,
JAMES HICKS,
J. R. LOYD, May 11, 1852.

INSURANCE.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, Agent.
FOR the Southern Mutual In-
surance Company, is prepared to
take LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE, in
the Counties of Benton and Talla-
dega, on the most liberal terms—
Applications promptly attended to.
Office, Talladega, Ala.

Jan. 11, 1853.

MR. W. WHITE (of the late firm
of Stipes & White) tenders his
thanks to his friends for their lib-
eral patronage during the last ses-
sion, and respectfully informs them
that he still intends to continue in
the mercantile business at his old
stand, where he is offering his su-
perior Stock of Dry Goods and
Groceries, on liberal terms.

Jan. 18, 1853.

TAKE HEED.

ALL persons indebted to the firm
of Stipes & White this day dis-
solved, are requested to come for-
ward and settle as the late part-
ners are compelled to make collec-
tions as soon as possible.
Jan. 4th 1853.

TIN AND SHEET IRON
FACTORY.

JOEL H. FARMER
CONTINUES the above named
business on the east side of the
public square in Jacksonville, Ala.,
where he keeps constantly on hand,
every species of Tin Ware in do-
mestic use. He is also prepared,
upon the shortest notice, to execute
in this and adjoining Counties, all
orders for tin roofing and guttering
of houses, stove pipes and other
articles of sheet iron, &c. Prices
uniformly moderate and reason-
able.

Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers,
will be taken in exchange for Tin-
ware.

Good new Feathers for sale on
reasonable terms.

Old Copper and Brass taken in ex-
change for work.

Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1853.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the
Town of Jacksonville, in the County
of Duval, and in the State of Flor-
ida, containing about 80 acres of land,
For particulars of quality of soil,
price, and terms of payment, en-
quire at the Republican Office.

January 11, 1853.—1t.

C. C. PORTER,
Resident Surgeon Dentist.

Jacksonville, Ala.

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved
formula, and of warranted purity,
for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 2, 1852.

R. H. SLOCUM, J. B. ELSTON,
Slough, Elston & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA

THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY
OF GEORGIA.

HAVING thoroughly
equipped, still con-
tinuing to run the fol-
lowing Steamers, as above, viz:

DAVID L. ADAMS, (ROX.)
CHATHAM, (ROX.)
THOS. S. METCALF,
TENNESSEE.

Which, with tow boats and lighters,
afford unequalled facilities for transpor-
tation of freight to the interior of Georgia,
South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama,
in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant team-packet D. L. AD-
AMS will connect with the steamships
Florida and Alabama—leaving freight
by them in 5 days from New York to
Augusta.

Freight (now taken at reduced rates),
will be forwarded free of commission.
In order to protect shippers from
misrouting, bill of lading should be ad-
dressed to
GEO. H. WINSTON,
President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to
JOHN MOORE,
Agent, Augusta, Ga.

July 1, 1852.—1y.

DIRECTOR.

GEO. H. JOHNSON, W. D. DRISCOLL,
ANDREW LOW, CH. GARNER,
EDW. H. PARDELOFF, JOHN S. FAY,
JOSEPH WASHBURN.

August 1st.

J. R. BELLEVILLE, J. S. METCALF,
JAMES H. MOORE,
DAVID L. ADAMS,
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ROME.

WARE HOUSE
Commission Merchants,
ROME, GEORGIA.

File Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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POETRY.

Written for The American Artisan.

CAN I FORGET THE PAST.

BY NINA SHORR.

Some joys I cannot forget;
For on my path around my heart
A light they shed, a balm impart,
And these I cherish yet.

Some friends I love well,
For they have watched my early years,
Have soothed my grief and calmed my
fears,
And more I fain would tell.

Some flowers are dear to me;
I've culled in the sweet wild woods,
Where forest birds and gurgling floods
Ring in sweet harmony.

Some scenes I love to view,
As they before my mind return,
Like ashes from dear memory's urn,
With colors faded few.

The whole bright past I love,
Though darkly dawn the present, now,
I will not let it cloud my brow,
But lift my eye above.

For oh, there is in life
For every thorn a fragrant flower,
For each sad day a happy hour,
With joy and pleasure rife.

Then why should we be grieved,
Where to our lips is handed up
Affliction's bitter, bitter cup,
With exorcism darkly wreathed?

For oh, there is a power,
That while it wounds will ever bless,
Our cares beguile, our griefs repress,
In sorrow's darkest hour.

Oh, then let us resign
Ourselves, our fate, to that kind hand
Who made and keeps us by command,
And feel He is Divine.

A GOOD RULE.

Be well to walk with a cheerful heart,
Wherever our fortune call,
With a friendly glance and an open
hand,
And a gentle word for all.

Since life is a thorny and difficult path,
Where toil is the portion of man,
We all should endeavor, while passing
along,
To make it as smooth as we can.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A THRILLING SCENE.

BY CHARLES RAND.

The following narrative—a true one—
describes a scene that actually took
place not many years since, in a country
town in the State of Maine.

One evening in the month of Decem-
ber, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, a
number of townsmen had assembled at
the store of a Mr. Thomas Putnam, to
talk over "matters and things"—smoke
—drink, and in short do anything to
"kill time."

Three hours had thus passed away.
They had laughed, and talked, and
drunk and chatted, and had a good time
generally; so that about the usual hour
of shutting up shop, each of the party
felt particularly first rate.

"Come," said Charles Hatch—one of
the company—"let's all liquor and then
have a game of high low jack!"

"So say," exclaimed another, "who's
got the cards?"

"Fetch on your keards," drawled out a
third, his eyes half closed through the
effect of the liquor he had drunk.

After drinking all around, an old pine
table was drawn up before the fire place
where burned brightly a large fire of
hemlock logs, which would snap and
crackle—throwing large live coals out
upon the hearth.

All drew up round the table, seating
themselves on whatever came handiest.
Four of them had rolled up to the table
some kegs, which from their weight were
supposed to contain nails.

"Now," said Hatch, "how shall we play
—one for himself?"

"No—have partners," growled one
man.

"I say every one for himself," exclaim-
ed another.

"No, hang'd if I'll play so," shouted
the former, bringing his fist down upon
the table, knocking one candle out of
the stick, and another upon the floor.

"You see, Barclay," said Hatch, "the
majority are against you. Come, will
you play?"

"Well, as I don't want to be on the
opposite side, I'll play answered Barclay
somewhat cooled down.

Mr. Putnam was not in the store that
evening, and the clerk, who was busy
behind the counter, had taken very little
notice of the proceedings. About half
past ten, Mr. Putnam thought he would
step over to his store and see that every-
thing was safe. As he went in he
walked up towards the fire.

When within a few steps of where the
men were sitting, he started back in
horror.

Before him sat seven men, half crazy
with drink and the excitement of play-
ing cards. There they were, within a
few feet of the fire just described—and
four of them seated on kegs of powder.

Barclay—who was a very heavy man
—had pressed in the head of the keg on
which he sat, bursting the top hoop,
and pressing the powder out through the
clinks. By the continued motion of
their feet the powder had become
spread about the floor, and now covered
a space of two feet all around them.

Mr. Putnam's first movement was to-
wards the door, but recovering himself he
walked up towards the fire.—Should
either of them attempt to rise—he
thought—and scatter a few grains a lit-
tle further into the fire place, where lay
a large quantity of live coals!

At that moment Hatch looked up,
and seeing Mr. Putnam, with his face
deadly pale gazing into the fire, exclaim-
ed:

"Good God, Putnam, what ails you,
and at the same time made a motion to
rise."

"For Heaven's sake, gentlemen, do not
rise," said Mr. Putnam. "Four of
you sit on kegs of powder—it is scatter-
ed all around you—one movement
might send you all to eternity. There
are two buckets of water behind the bar.
But keep your seats for one minute, and
you are saved—move, and you are dead
men!"

In an instant every man was perfectly
sobber—not a limb moved—each seem-
ing paralyzed.

In less time than we have taken to
describe this thrilling scene, Mr. Putnam
had poured the water, and completely
saturated the powder on the floor, and ex-
tinguished the fire, so that an explosion
was impossible. Then, and not till then,
was there a word spoken.—True Story.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

The following sound, clear, and Chris-
tian views of the marriage relation, are
taken from a popular work entitled
"Martyria, a Legend," published in
this city a few years ago from the pen
of a gifted clergyman:

"Of earthly relations, those of hus-
band and wife, parent and child, friend
and neighbor, master and servant, con-
stitute much the larger portion of man's
happiness; and are more important, any
one of them, than all others together.

It is in the observance, the refinement,
the strengthening of those commonest,
these greatest, these primal relations
that happiness is increased, and not in
the inordinate accumulation of money,
the acquisition of empty fame, or in
luxurious indulgences.

Happiness is to be attained in the
sequestered chair by the fireside, more
than in the honorary occupation of civil
office; in a wife's love infinitely more
than in the favor of all human beings
else; in children's innocent and joyous
prattle, more than in the hearing of flattery;
in the reciprocation of little and
frequent kindnesses between friend and
friend, more than in some occasional
and dearly bought indulgence; in the
virtue of contentment, more than in the
anxious achievements of wealth, distinc-
tion and grandeur; in change of heart
more than in change of circumstances;

in full, firm trust in Providence, more
than in hoping for fortune's favor; in
a growing taste for the beauties of nature,
more than in the fee-simple inheritance
of whole acres of land; in the observa-
nce of neatness and regularity, house-
hold virtues, rather than in the means of
ostentation, and therefore rare display;
in a hand maiden's cheerfulness, more
than in the improved tone of politics;
and in the friendship of our next door
neighbor, more than in the condescend-
ing notice of my lord duke.

Happiness, then, must be sought for
in simplicity, and not in costliness; in
the perpetually recurring, more than in
the rare; in abiding peace, rather than
in temporary raptures; next after the
well of living water which springeth up
into everlasting life—in no source else so
sedulously, as in those fountains which
are fed by the never-failing love of rela-
tives and friends."

Again he says:

There are some persons who have
their imaginations so excited by the pos-
sibility of some distant good, as to lose
all taste for the little delights which hus-
band and wife, master and servant, par-
ent and child, may devise and reciprocate
hourly, almost. Which is the luckier
man, he that can be happy in the
smile of his wife, or he that must
wait, wait, wait for the smile of fortune,
and wait in vain, perhaps?

In this world, there is nothing of such
value as affection; and the most trifling
expression of it, even though it be but
a single word of endearment, is in the
best ears a pleasanter sound than that
of gold pieces.

"The price of a virtuous woman is far
above rubies," Solomon says. Were

there allotted to any one a female figure
of solid gold, as a companion for life,
who is there but would beg that might
be of silver only, that it might speak
and then of inferior metal still, if it might
only feel; and then, that it might be
like himself, of earth, might it only ac-
company him about? And yet, O hu-
man inconsistency! husbands be many
of them heedless of home joys, as not
being an increase of wealth.

Man is created to be a living soul,
and not to be an alchemist; and the re-
al want of his heart is sympathy, affec-
tion, love, and not the philosopher's stone.
It would not be more unreasonable to
transplant a favorite flower out of black
earth into gold-dust, than it is for a per-
son to let money-getting harden his
heart into contempt, or into impatience
of the little attentions, the merriments,
and the caresses of domestic life."—
Boston Journal.

FELICITOUS.

Very happy and beautiful is the sub-
jected little *maureus* of Chester, in the
Buffalo Express:

SMILES.—President Nott, of Union
College, has a sermon upon the text:
"A pleasant thing it is for the eyes to
behold the sun." Its most striking por-
tion is that in which he draws a picture
of the earth, deprived of all light—a
picture of such wondrous beauty that
we have often regretted its absence from
the world's great gallery.

What light is to the earth, even so
are smiles to the heart. We could as
well endure darkness in the external as
the internal world. Light begets, fructi-
fies. From the earth it calls up the
graceful blade and the blushing flower—
from the heart it summons earnest pur-
poses, great deeds, triumphant achieve-
ments. Sad would be the heart on
which no sunbeam fell.

There is beauty in a smile—match-
less, surpassing beauty. We say of the
child that smiles amid its slumbers, that
it is talking with the angels. We have
ever some gentle fancy, when this "sun-
light of the lips" covers us with its radi-
ance. A mother's smile is stamped up-
on the heart, in living beauty. The old
man turns his dim eye within, and sees
it glowing there, as vividly as in the
hours of his long lost childhood. The
last smile of the dead stays with us until
we go to them and seem most lovely
when we lose it.

There is power in a smile. It has
done what eloquence and force have
failed to do. It has won obdurate
hearts and vanquished fierce spirits. It
has lighted many a stricken soul back
to peace, from the grim country. It has
arrested the hand reached forth for
blood—and changed the assassin into a
childish weeper. It has snatched many
a victim from the grasp of Satan, and
fitted many a candidate for luxuries of
Paradise.

There is power in a smile. "A man
may smile, and be a villain;" and yet
the counterfeiter is readily distinguished.
The Christian smiles when he thinks of
coming fruition—the maiden smiles
when she gives her hand and heart a-
way. A smiling lip needs not the en-
dorsement of words.

Smiles are cheap—why should they
not be plentiful? Their influence is be-
yond all computation—we cannot form
a smile that has no effect. If it be at
home it augments the cheerfulness of
the family circle; if it be on the high-
way, it finds a lodgement, and brings
forth fruit in some strange heart. Let
us smile on a care—it will keep its dark
shape far from us. Let us smile on joy
—it will intensify its powers, and in-
crease its benefits.

MY LITTLE FLOWER-BUD.

Rapidly she grew, till the little
fingers relaxed, and the crushed flower-
bud, pale dead thing, laid on the cov-
ered, and emblem of her own fleeting
loveliness.

The trial hour had come. Our angel
smiles often and sweetly, as the white
fingers of death fanned the moisture
from her brow. The sun came faintly
in; it was near twilight. Her beautiful
head rested wearily and heavily upon
my bosom; her wax white limbs lay
like marble upon my arms. Suddenly
she looked up to me, and while a flash
of wondrous intelligence shot from her
dead, dying eyes, she whispered, "Mam-
ma, I guess I'm God's little flower-bud;
shan't I be an angel to-morrow?"

Oh my beautiful Mary, transplanted so
early, little dreamed I the lesson thy in-
nocent lips were teaching, when they
offered the flower-bud to God!

And is my flower-bud in heaven?
Can it be that she still moves and lives
surrounded by love and glory? Yes, I
know it is so. Dust lies upon her from
of perfect beauty; the fingers that in
their dimple whiteness gathered roses
from my little garden, mingle now with
the ashes of her shroud. Those more
than beautiful eyes that I sometimes
thought that looked out of heaven upon
me, shall see no more the flowers, the
stars, the sun, the glorious things of earth.
But my little flower-bud—a thing of
beauty and a joy forever is she, to her
"high-born kinsmen" in the palace of my
father.

For her, why shed I tears? I will
weep no more. Gather them in, O
reaper pale—gather the flower-buds in
to thy fair gardens. Here the full-blown
rose withers, and envious winds rob it
of its sweet perfume. There the flower-
buds make an immortal wreath to gar-
land the shining throne of God. Gather
in the flower-buds; O reaper pale.

Oliver Branch.

THE MURDER AT FALL RIVER.

The Fall River News publishes the
following account of the murder of El-
len Murphy, by her husband John Mur-
phy, by pouring sulphuric acid down
her throat. In fiend like barbarity it
exceeds anything of the kind we ever
heard of. Both parties were addicted to
habits of intemperance.

Last Saturday, it appears, the wife
being abroad on one of her drunken
rambles, the husband went in pursuit of
her to bring her home, having a rope in
his hand. Before setting out, however,
he had procured half a pint of gin from
a woman in the neighborhood, on credit,
and drank it. Having got his wife
home, about 8 o'clock, he threw her up-
on her bed, and compelling the oldest
daughter to hold her mother, he tied the
hands and feet of the latter together
with cords, then tied her to the back
posts with cords proceeding from the
hands and feet. He also passed a
rope around her body, thus securing
her more firmly. Meanwhile, he quick-
ly tied her by telling that if she would let
him tie her he would give her some li-
quor. Having made her fast, he went
out into the shed, and returned, bring-
ing in some vessel a quantity of some
liquid, telling his wife that he would
now give her a sup of liquor.

He then attempted to get the oldest
daughter to administer the liquor to
her mother, but she mistrusting wrong-
fully refused. Having stripped the
woman of all her clothes except her
chemise, and having pulled that off
from her neck and shoulders and torn
it open in front, he proceeded to turn
the liquid which he had brought from
the shed down her throat. It appears
as though he was aware that this liquid
would stain and disorder any article of
clothing, but ignorant of the fact that it
would stain the skin.

The liquid given the woman appears
and is supposed to have been sulphuric
acid.

On having this stuff turned down her
throat, the poor woman struggled and
showed signs of nausea. She was too
shrewdly confuted with the cords, how-
ever, to free herself, or to do anything for
her relief. The five children went to
bed in another bed room, while the savage
husband staid about the couch of his
agony-stricken wife. The latter by words
or signs, called for water, telling her
daughter that she was burning up inside.

Some water was given her by one of
the daughters. The daughters, it ap-
pears, lay in bed the most or all the
time, but the eldest two kept note of
their father's operations. About 12
o'clock, according to the account of the
girls, he gave his wife another quantity
of liquid in a cup. This he called tea.
It is judged to have been a quantity of
the acid diluted.

The dying woman continued to moan
until about 3 o'clock on Sunday morn-
ing, when, as the daughters state, the
noise of her plaints ceased. It is prob-
able that death occurred at this point of
time. The husband unbound his wife,
stripped the chemise off and put on a
clean one. He then fled. The daugh-
ters went to the house of B. F. Wins-
low, Esq., and told him that their moth-
er lay dead in the house, having been
murdered by their father. This was
early on Sunday morning. Mr. Wins-
low, on going to the house, found the
woman dead and in the position already
described. The spectacle presented was
a horrid one. There was a column of
froth from the mouth an inch high, and
the sides of the chin, neck and breast
were furrowed with rills of the liquid,
which had marked its course over those
parts with crooked, black lines.

A few evenings since, as a gentleman
of New Orleans, named Chevalier, was
passing down Dauphin street in that
city, he was suddenly assailed by two in-
dividuals, from behind, who grasped
him with great force and jerked him in-
to a room on the ground floor. At the
instant, they attempted to throw over
his head a cord, curiously knotted, and
arranged with slipping nooses so fixed
that had they succeeded in throwing it
over his head he would have been choked
immediately and deprived of life. The
noose was in the middle of the rope, leav-
ing two ends of several yards in length,
intended to be held at each end by an
individual, and made to tighten when
drawn by both or by one. Fortunately
the rope was so carelessly thrown that
it missed its mark, and the cries of Mr.
Chevalier brought the watchman to his
assistance.—The intended assassin, how-
ever made good their escape.

An examination of the room showed
it to be bare of furniture, but in the wall
was found driven several mysterious
hooks, on which were hung cords or
ropes, with nooses at different distances
constructed so as to fit the human hands,
feet, elbows, and neck; so that a person
confined there would have been secured
as tightly as a vice. A sheet was hung
over all, as if intended as a winding gar-
ment for the dead! There was a damp-
ness and mould covering the walls of the
apartment, that made it as cold and dark
as a tomb. The apartment had been re-
nted a few days before by two men
who were strangers and unknown to any
one in the neighborhood. It is supposed
they intended to rob Mr. Chevalier and
then kill him, and to make this mysteri-
ous room the scene of other similar dark
transactions.

Wm. A. Ball died at Piscataway, Md.
last week, from drinking water which
had been standing sometime in a painted
bucket.

THOUGHTS AND SENTIMENTS.

A warm heart ever going forth in
gentle deeds and words of love to all a-
round, is irresistible.

Leisure for study, thought and social
enjoyment, are to be counted as part of
one's income.

Men are sometimes accused of pride,
merely because their accusers would be
proud themselves if they were in their
places.

Most people complain bitterly of the
troubles of life, yet often greatly increase
life's real troubles by the anticipations of
imaginary ones.

There is no outward prosperity which
can counteract indolence, extravagance,
and folly at home.

Ever since there has been so great a
command for type, there has been much
less lead to spare for balls.

Is it not better that your friend tell
your faults privately, than that your en-
emy talk of them publicly?

So vital a necessity to all living men
is truth, that the vilest traitor feels a-
mazed and wronged—feels the pillars of
the world shaken when treason recoils
on himself.

For everything you buy or sell, let or
hire, make an exact bargain at first, and
not be put off to an hereafter by one
that says to you—"We shall not disagree
about trifles."

The best time to frame answers to the
letters of a friend is the moment you re-
ceive them; then the warmth of friend-
ship, and the intelligence received, most
forcibly co-operate.

Who has not seen a child turn from
the embodiment of all that could please
the eye, to sit, a charmed listener, on the
lap of one whose only attraction was a
gentle voice speaking words warm with
the love of a pure heart?

Cleobulus being asked, why he sought
not to be advanced to honor and prefer-
ment, made this reply: "O friend, as
long as I study and practice humility, I
know where I am; but when I shall hunt
after dignities and promotions, I am
afraid I shall lose myself."

One's age should be tranquil as one's
childhood should be playful. Hard work
at either extremity of human existence
seems to me out of place; the morning
and the evening should be alike cool and
peaceful; at mid-day the sun may burn,
and men may labor under it.

Cruelty to dumb animals is one of the
distinguishing vices of the lowest and
basest of the people. Wherever it is a
certain mark of ignorance and mean-
ness; an intrinsic mark, which all the
external advantages of wealth, splendor
and nobility cannot obliterate.

The world would be more happy if
persons gave up more time to an inter-
course of friendship; but money en-
grosses all our determination; and we scarce-
ly enjoy a social hour, because we think it
unjustly stolen from the main business
of our lives.

Elegance resides not with the uphol-
sterer or the draper; it is not put up
with the hangings and curtains; it is not
in the mosaics, the carpetings, the rose-
wood, the mahogany, the candelabra,
or the marble ornaments; it exists in the
spirit presiding over the apartments of
the building.

GERMAN PROVERBS.

Where the devil cannot come, he will
send.

Paint the devil on the wall, and he
will show himself anon.

It takes a good many shovelfuls of
earth to bury the truth.

The unrighteous penny corrupts the
righteous pound.

Charity gives itself rich; covetousness
boards itself poor.

Love rules his kingdom without a
sword.

Love knows nothing of labor.

Love is the master of all arts.

Better the child weep than the father.

The master of one trade will support
himself and seven children; the master
of seven will not support himself.

One foe is too many; a hundred friends
are too few.

He will swallow an egg, and give away
the shell in alms.

Neither towns, cities, nor individuals
can keep pace with the course of em-
pire, if they "wait for the wagon." The
iron sinews of the locomotive are fast
taking the place of horse flesh, and the
noise of "squeaking lumber wagon" is
becoming hushed by the hum of myriads
of cars.

The town that will not move to aid in
any great enterprise, or encourage im-
provements, supposing all will come
right eventually, is "waiting for the wag-
on." The individual who sits down in
his store or factory supposing that busi-
ness will come to him, without letting
the people know what he sells or manu-
factures is "waiting for it." The man
who don't take the papers, thinking it's
an expense without a benefit, and that
he will learn the news anyhow, is
waiting for an old rusty wagon, that will
never reach him. In short, it won't do
in any position of life, now-a-days, to
"wait for the wagon."

A remarkable change, it is said, is in
progress among the Jews in almost every
country. Multitudes are throwing aside
the Mishna and the Talmud, and betak-
ing themselves to the study of Moses and
the Prophets. Among the Jews in Lon-
don there is, at the present time, great
demand for copies of the Old Testament.
The subject of their restoration to Pal-
estine and the nature of the promises
on which the expectation is founded, are
extensively engaging their attention. In
examining into these matters, they have
obtained considerable assistance from a
continental Rabbi, who has lately ar-
rived among them, and exhibited a man-
uscript, in which he has endeavored to
prove from Scripture that the time has
come when the Jews must set about
making preparations for returning to
the land of their fathers.—The said man-
uscript has been printed in Hebrew and
English, and a society has been formed
to further the movement proposed by
the learned Rabbi.

Variety.

AN OLD BACHELOR'S EPITAPH.—A
lady had been teaching the summer
school in a certain town, and a young
sprig of the law paid her some attention,
so much that he was joked about her.
He replied, "he should look higher for a
wife." It came to the lady's ears, and
she meditated a little bit of revenge.

An opportunity soon offered. They
were at a party together, and to redeem
her forfeit she was to make his epitaph:
She gave the following:

Here lies a man who looked so high
He passed all common damsels by,
And they who looked as high as he,
Declared his bride they would not be:
So 'twixt them both he died a bach.

And now has gone to the old scratch.
Enter News-Letter.

"How do I look, Pompey?" said a
young dandy to his servant, as he finish-
ed dressing.

"Elegant, massa; you look bold as a
lion."

"Bold as a lion, Pompey? How do you
know? You never saw a lion?"

"O' yes, massa, I seed one down to
Massa Jenks, in his stable."

"Down to Jenks's Pompey? Why, you
great fool, Jenks hasn't a lion; that's a
jack ass."

"Can't help it, massa, you look just like
him."

Illustrations.—God's children are like
stars, that shine brightest in the darkest
night; like gold, that is brighter for the
furnace; like incense, that becomes frag-
rant by burning; like the camomile
plant, that grows fatest when trampled
on.

"Petter as Goat."—My German friend
how long have you been married? "Tel,
dis is a ting rat I seldom like to talk
about, but ven I does it seems to be so
long as it never vas."

"John, who was the wisest man?"
"Don't know, sir."

"Yes, you do know, tell me."

"Wall I guess it was uncle, for father
sez he was so cunning he got every body
to trust him and want fool enough to
pay nobody."

THE BEAUTIFUL.—Go where we will
the broad earth bears the beautiful; it
springs like hope from sorrow over the
ashes of the dead. It lies nestling upon
the bosom of the mother. It is with us
when we open our eyes in the morning,
and the curtain of night shuts its vision
in our hearts. It springs like the flower
from the bud of a happy thought. It
floats down like Elijah's mantle, and the
angels fold it about us when we kneel at
the shrine of prayer.

"

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOHN A. WINSTON,
OF SUMTER.

EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT.—Maj. J. E. Pease of this County, left at our Office a few days since the stubble of a bunch of wheat, which he affirmed to be the produce of a single grain, or at least that it grew up first a single stem and afterwards branched out. Upon carefully counting we found it to contain one hundred and thirty six stalks. It came up a volunteer stalk at some distance from other wheat, but noticing its extraordinary character a protection was placed around it but unfortunately before being observed the birds destroyed all but about 25 or 30 grains, which Mr. P. has preserved for further experiments.

NEW PAPER.—We insert to-day the prospect of a new paper, entitled "The Olive Branch," the first number of which will be published in a few days at Cedar Bluff Cherokee Co. Ala. by W. P. Cannon & Co.

The first number of this paper will be issued about the 14th day of May; and permanent arrangements have been made for its publication at least one year; so that persons who may feel it to be their interest or inclination to patronize it, need feel no apprehensions about failure or irregularity.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body was organized on Monday last in the city of Montgomery.

Col. John Erwin of Greene was appointed President; Rush Elmore of Montgomery and George S. Walden, of Cherokee, Vice Presidents; R. E. Cox, of Montgomery and Robt. W. Higgins of Talladega, Secretaries. Delegates from thirty-eight Counties were in attendance said to be the largest number which has assembled for years.

On Tuesday the principal labor of the convention was brought to a close by the nomination of Col. John A. Winston of Sumter. The names of Col. John A. Winston, Hon. T. A. Walker, Hon. S. W. Harris, and Col. J. L. F. Cottrell were placed in nomination. The largest vote, during the seven ballottings was given to Col. Winston and Judge Walker—that of the former ranging from 134 to 154, and of the latter from 42 to 74. After the seventh ballot, the names of the other gentlemen having been withdrawn. Col. Winston was nominated by acclamation.

Although some of us might have been more gratified with the nomination of our particular friends, yet considering that the Convention was composed of delegates from almost every part of the State, its deliberations conducted with fairness, and the nomination made with great unanimity, we think it cannot fail to give general satisfaction. At least there can be little or no objection to the nominee in the democratic ranks. But we may expect him to be assailed with bitterness, should the Whigs bring a candidate into the field or should he be opposed by another democrat. Col. Winston has been long known to the democratic party and stood high in their confidence. In speaking of him as the nominee, the Advertiser and State Gazette says that he is—"Clivalrous in all his movements—a gentleman in all the true acceptance of the word—a warm and generous friend—a bold and magnanimous opponent—an uncompromising Democrat of the Jefferson and Madison school—quick to decide and prompt to act—he combines in himself more of the characteristics of 'Old Hickory' than any public man we have among us."

On Tuesday evening after the nomination was made, the Convention passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Vice President King; also a resolution recommending the Hon. Nathaniel Terry to the President, as a suitable person for the appointment of Consul to Havana, and on motion of W. P. Davis of Benton a committee, consisting of one from each judicial circuit, to appoint a time for holding the next State Democratic Convention, was appointed.

Recently 4,000 emigrants arrived at New York from Ireland in a single day, and it is supposed that the number of Irish emigrants to the United States this Spring will exceed any previous year. Intelligent correspondents also predict that their will be 200,000 from Great Britain, which with the German emigrants will swell the amount to at least half a million.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

There appears to be some confusion and misunderstanding as to the time of holding this convention, some believing it to be the 3rd and some the 4th Monday in May. We find the following paragraph on the subject in the Dadeville Banner:

"WEDDOWE CONVENTION.—Talladega and Benton have agreed upon the 4th Monday of May. It is an appropriate time. Let us all accord. Hereafter to avoid misunderstandings on the subject, the Convention ought to appoint an Executive Committee whose duty it should be to fix the day for holding the Convention, and give general notice thereof."

Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and Tallapoosa having fixed upon the same day we presume there will be no further misunderstanding, and that the Convention will meet on the 4th Monday in May.

Prospective Glory of the United States.—"The prospective glory of the United States is a subject, which overwhelms the imagination. No citizens, of ancient or modern times, ever had such a country to contemplate as those of the United States. So vast, so fruitful, possessing every climate, from the cold of the north, to the balmy airs of the tropics, every plant, from the pine of the Aroostook, to the delicate jasmine of the Riedel Norte. Within our boundaries are the foundation of untold wealth, our mountains are filled with the riches of every mine, our valleys invite the hand of cultivation, and smile as none other, on the labors of the husbandman. The troubled waves of the Atlantic, and the stiller waters of the Pacific, lave our coasts; our ships whiten the ocean, and the loved flag that waves over them, is the harbinger of liberty, and the protection of the powerful and brave. In examining the geographical limits, we find within it, the extent of ancient and modern empires still left in wilderness, yet by the enterprise of our citizens, the additions of new states almost realize the prophecy of "a nation being born in a day." The ultimate history of our country seems too vast for human conception.

The foregoing remarks upon the glory and magnitude of our country, were made by Robert Sears, some years since, based upon the census report of 1840: since that time our territory has been almost doubled, and the population increased nearly six millions. Many new and wonderful scientific discoveries have since been made, and many new elements of prosperity are progressing. What would be the language employed now by the same pen to convey even a faint conception of the "prospective glory of the United States." Truly may the heart of every American glow with pride and exultation at the conception of his country's present and prospective glory and grandeur, and unutterable gratitude to the Giver of all good, that "the lines have fallen to him in pleasant places."

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Convention recently held in Baltimore, adjourned to meet again in Memphis on the first Monday in June next. A Committee of Correspondence were instructed to invite Gov. Collier to be present, and also to request him to nominate a numerous delegation from this State. In compliance with this request the Governor has nominated delegates in every County in the State, and requested as many as can make it convenient to attend, as "matters of great importance to the industrial and commercial interest of the South will be discussed and considered." The committee tender a cordial welcome and the hospitalities of the city of Memphis to the delegates who may attend.

Below we give the names of the delegates appointed in this and adjoining counties, being within the principal range of the circulation of our paper.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
J. T. Hedlin Col. Pool
Col. Wood
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Mr. Dean Dr. Bothwell
Mr. Byars
DEKALB COUNTY.
B. F. Porter Col. Nicholson
W. O. Winston
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
T. B. Cooper W. H. Garrett
B. C. Yancy
BENTON COUNTY.
Col. Clark Gen. Earle
Maj. Abernathy J. F. Grant
TALLADEGA COUNTY.
J. M. Moore A. Bowie
A. J. Walker Maj. Reynolds
J. G. L. Huey Maj. Curry
Maj. McEliderry

We see it stated that the following are among the objects contemplated by the approaching convention at Memphis.

The establishment of a continental depot of cotton, in opposition to Liverpool.

The direct exportation of cotton by the planter, thus doing away with middle men, middle warehouse, middle commission and middle insurances, and that interminable medium which eats up our substance and concentrates our exports at Liverpool.

To build up a Southern importing market, in opposition to New York.

To establish, through railroad alliance, more sympathy with the great West and Northwest, socially, commercially, and nationally.

To have one or more lines of steamers to Europe.

To induce immigration through Southern ports, to pass to the West by a communication always open, expeditious, and cheap; or to settle on our fertile lands.

To stimulate manufactures and general industry.

To educate our children at home, to spend our wealth at home.

To aim at commercial and industrial independence.

The Southern Planters Convention, which assembled in Montgomery at the same time of the democratic Convention, continued in session three days, and adjourned to meet again in Columbia, S. C. in November next.

For the Republican.
After consulting many Voters from the different parts of Benton County, I feel authorized to say that if C. G. Morgan, Esq. will consent that his name may be used as a candidate for the State Legislature, that he will be warmly supported by many Voters.

A VOTER.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—We are pleased to see such opinions editorially expressed in a paper circulating as widely as the Boston Bee:

"The institution of slavery its actual condition at the South, the life of the slave, his treatment, &c., is, we have reason to believe, perpetually, systematically, and maliciously misrepresented among us at the North. There is a fact apparent in all the inquiries we have ever made, and they are many, that slavery and the slave are very different affairs with those who have been at the South, examined most thoroughly the whole subject and system, and seen the subject as it is, in contradistinction to those who have taken their opinions at hap-hazard, of this man and that, but mostly from Abolitionists, who are disqualified from judging by prejudice, and incapable of understanding, from ignorance, of crime, so often presented to the Northern ear, are generally the offspring of morbid imaginations—hardly tolerable nursery tales, where the purpose is to frighten fractious children into obedience. To accept such as the basis on which to form opinions of the South—erroneous—to slavery and its conditions, is a disgrace to common sense, gross insult to common judgment and an infamous wrong to the whole South. Clear us from opinions formed from such a source—which is no source at all: certainly not a reliable one."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 29.
The President and some of the Heads of Department have informed the eager expectants of Foreign appointment that they would soon know their fate, and that all the appointments would be announced in one batch. Many of them were already decided upon. It was expected that we should have the result to-day, though nothing certain is known. Yet it is surmised that Virginia is to have the mission. Mr. R. K. MEADE, lately a member of the House, is here, and expects his appointment. Mr. HENRY A. WISE has often said that he would disclaim an application for any office. Nothing is more certain than the fact that he has applied for none. Yet still he will be offered a foreign mission, though he may decline it.

The custom of using influence to obtain a foreign mission originated in the administration of Gen. JACKSON. Two members of the House combined to get appointments for each other, and both succeeded. Each clamored for the office. But late, it was more usual for seekers of such posts to elect one another, for themselves. It is estimated that scarcely one of thirty of the applicants for office will succeed.

Whatever difficulties existed of late, in regard to the disposition of Executive patronage in New-York, or in regard to the harmony of the party in that State, have been finally settled, through the intervention of the political magnates of that State who lately visited this city. The reunion of the Hunkers and Barnburners is complete. It is generally supposed here that in virtue of the new arrangements, Gen. Dix of New-York, will be offered the mission to France, and especially, if Mr. Wise should decline it.

Gov. Lane's Proclamation for the seizure of the Mexican Territory, which, as he says ought to have been included within our boundary by the joint commission, creates surprise and indignation every where. Gov. Lane was appointed by Mr. Fillmore, and was to be suspended as soon as a person could be sent to take his place. He had no authority for this hostile procedure against Mexico, from his own government, but he probably supposed that the act would propitiate the new powers wherein he will find himself greatly mistaken. It is far from being the policy of the Government to add to the pending difficulties with Mexico, and still less to resort to force, at once, for the adjustment of any difficulty. Should a dispute arise on either side, as to the boundary, as fixed by the Joint Commission, a new Commission must be instituted. Gov. Lane had never read the Treaty of Guadalupe, or he would have seen that even the Executive Government could not resort to force in this case; for it is provided by the Treaty, that in the event of a disagreement or difficulty, neither party shall resort to force, before appealing to friendly arbitration, after the exhaustion of negotiation.

Late from California.
By the arrival of the steamer U. States at New Orleans we have received from San Francisco to the 1st inst.

The most important news is of the destruction of the steamer Independence, of which, see a full and very interesting account on our first page.

Among the persons who lost their lives on this occasion, we see none from Alabama.

The news from California is of very little interest. The mining operations are represented to be highly prosperous. The steamer California sailed from San Francisco on the 1st inst. for Panama, with \$2,294,308 in gold on freight.

Intelligence has just been received from the northern part of the state of a painful character. The Indians in the neighborhood become troublesome committing the most savage depredations wherever an opportunity offered.

A terrible steamboat explosion occurred on the 23d of March, on the Sacramento river, by which several persons lost their lives.—The steamer, a small one, named the N. K. Page, was on her trip

from Marysville to Sacramento. The persons killed were Lieut. H. Moore Capt. Moore, Thomas Kirby and Gilman Follows.

Lieut. Edward Russell, of the 4th Infantry was killed by the Indians on the 25th of March, near the head waters of Tom's creek, near Colusa.

Five Frenchmen, encamped near Mariposa, were attacked by some Mexicans a few days since, and the whole party was murdered and robbed.

A perfect mania exists in the mining towns for rouls and balls. Our interior exchanges teem with the accounts of the pleasures enjoyed at these places of amusement.

"IT CAN ALMOST TALK."—A gentleman from the country who had been watching for some time one of Hoe's large steam presses in operation in the office of the Memphis Eagle Enquirer, in his wonder at seeing it take the printed sheets from the form and lay them down so carefully and precisely exclaimed:

"Shade of Faust!—it can almost talk!"
"Talk, stranger!" said a little "jimp" perched up on a pile of paper, "Talk!—it can say more in a second than you can repeat in two hours! Talk! it talks six or seven folio volumes every day; it, and others like it, have before now talked the world into fits." Talk, indeed!"
"Nough said!" rejoined our friend "I give it up."

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The Southern Planters' Convention adjourned on Wednesday evening having been in session three days. The proceedings we will give in full as soon as furnished by the Secretaries.

The result of the Convention, from the comparison and concert of opinions and action, are calculated to be of eminent benefit to the Planting States, and if its meetings are continued for a few years in the same spirit, will be likely to produce a complete revolution in the course of trade, and in improved Southern Agriculture.—Senator Toombs' address on Wednesday was, in its main features, one of the most lucid and convincing arguments ever produced on the subject—close and compact as a granite wall, clamped, layer by layer and built up, with bolts of steel, impenetrable and immovable. There were some slight errors in statistics, and occasionally a want of fuller explanation in details; but the main features were true and irrefragable as the everlasting hills. The speech will be published in full in the Cotton Planter Journal.

Memphis & Charleston Road.
We learn from a reliable source that the Road on the north of the river, from the Bridge up to this place will not be ready for the cars before the latter part of this year. Much yet remains to be done before the work is even in passable condition—and when all is done that can be, this end of the Road is likely to be the most inferior, unsafe, and expensive, of any other piece of Road of the same length in the country. The very nature of the ground over which the road is being built, it seems ought to have deterred any Company from attempting it. If this link to the Bridge is to be the only Road connecting the north and the south, through this place with the Valley of the Mississippi, we are inclined to think that many will go around rather than risk traveling over it. But skill, perseverance and a liberal expenditure of money may ultimately get the Road in a better condition than the representations to us and our fears permit us to hope with any degree of confidence.

—Chattanooga Gazette.

SCIENTIFIC PROPHECY.—An exchange paper states that about 19 years ago Mr. Hatt of Wilton in Fairfield county, of this State, then a remarkable good student in his collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his reason and memory. Under these circumstances, his father, the Rev. Mr. Hatt, sent him to Hartford but finding no relief, he sent him to Mr. Chapin, of Cambridge, Mass.—The Doctor said there was no present relief for him but at the age of thirty-six or thirty-seven, there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that age be a contraction, which would enable it to act healthily. His anxious father and family saw their hopes peremptorily deferred for nineteen years.—That time has recently expired, and to their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace on his mind of this long blank in his life, or of anything which had occurred in it and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age.—[Norwich, (Ct.) Courier.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Charleston Press.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
Arrival of the Baltic at New-York.

Baltimore, May 1, 750 P. M.
The U. S. Mail steam ship Baltic, Capt. Coxsack, has arrived at New-York Liverpool, which port she left on the 26th of April. She has brought 92 passengers—among them, ex-Governor Crawford, of Georgia, and the Hon. DUDLEY MANE.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.—The Circular of Messrs. BROWN & SHIPLEY dated on the evening of the 19th of April, says that the *Asia's* advices from America had a depressing effect on the Cotton market, and that ordinary and middling had declined from a sixteenth to an eighth of a penny. The lower qualities had declined most.

ENGLAND.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes in his Budget a general reduction of duties in Britain. Public opinion is divided on the subject. It is generally believed, however, that it will overthrow the present ministry. The Kossuth affair is still unexplained. Kossuth himself is apparently guiltless.

SPAIN.—The Spanish ministry has been formed. The Cortes, however, has been dissolved to avoid General Coscra's threatened exposure of the Cuban Slave Trade.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch Government has protested against the establishment of a Catholic Hierarchy and withdrawn its minister from Rome.

this fruit, and such a general luxuriance of the trees as at Newport, Rhode Island, on the sea-coast. A gentleman, who noticed the fact, several years ago, told us lately that he had profited by the hint, in giving to each of his trees a top-dressing of two quarts of coarse salt over the surface it dissolves slowly, and does no harm whatever to the roots, but makes both foliage and fruit much more healthy.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—The Savannah Courier, of the 17th inst. says: A case tried, during the recent session of the U. S. Circuit Court in this city, which ought to be generally understood, both by the people and the officials who have charge of the various post offices throughout the country. The Post-master at Sylvania, in Scriven county, was arraigned and fined Fifty Dollars, for delaying a letter in his office.

The law makes it the imperative duty of every Postmaster, to forward all mail matter deposited one-half hour before the departure of the mail, unless a longer time should be granted by the Postmaster-General on account of the business of the office.

The Presidency and Vice Presidency.—The recent death of Mr. King has given rise to some speculation in reference to the effect of the death of both the President & Vice President. The Constitution provides that on the death of the President, the Vice President shall fill his place. The case of Mr. Tyler, who succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Gen. Harrison, and the case of Mr. Fillmore who succeeded Gen. Taylor, are instances in point. The constitution provides also, that on the death of both Congress shall declare then "what officer shall act as President." Acting under this power, Congress did, in 1792, enact that in the event of the demise of both the President and Vice President, a new election for these officers should be held in the following December, and that the President and Vice President then elected should hold their offices for four years from the 4th of March next ensuing. It further provided that in the interim between the death of one President and the election of another, the President of the Senate pro tempore shall serve as President; and in the case of a vacancy in that office, the functions of the Chief Magistrate shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House.

In regard to the Vice Presidency, the constitution simply says that "the Senate shall choose their own officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States." From this we would infer, that the country is now without any Vice President, and consequently, though his functions as presiding officer of the Senate may be discharged by another person, there is no officer under the Government entitled to succeed to the pay and title of Vice President. Nor will there be, except in the case of the death of President Pierce, in which event a new election would become necessary both for President and Vice President. The constitution tells us how the vacant office of President shall be filled, but contains no provision of the kind in regard to the Vice Presidency, except when both offices shall be vacated, when, as just remarked, a new election must be had.

A Tunnel now in course of construction on the line of the Dayton and Cincinnati railway will, it is said, be with its approaches, 10,000 feet in length and the largest work of the kind in the United States.

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From the Charleston Press.

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HOLLAND.—The Dutch Government has protested against the establishment of a Catholic Hierarchy and withdrawn its minister from Rome.

TURKEY.—The English and French Ambassadors have arrived at Constantinople. The former has assured the English merchants in that city that there will be no interruption to business, but that peace will be continued.

Baltimore, May 2.
A vessel from Port-au-Prince, arrived at New-York, brings several articles from the Emperor of Hayti, which are intended for exhibition at the approaching World's Fair in that city. Among them is a log of Mahogany weighing three tons.

Appointments.

Baltimore, May 1.
On Monday, Governor Seymour, of Connecticut will be appointed Minister to Russia, Col. GARDNER, of South Carolina, Minister to Mexico, and General J. A. DIX, Minister to France.

Burning of another Steamer.
Baltimore, May 1, 9:45 P. M.
The steamer Ocean Wave, belonging to the Ogdensburg Rail Road Company, was consumed by fire at two o'clock on Saturday morning on Lake Ontario. Of fifty who were on board, only twenty-two were saved. The steamer was fully insured.

Baltimore, May 2.
The *Baltic's* advices depressed the New-York Cotton market on Monday and 1250 bales changed hands at a decline of an eighth of a cent.

CHARLESTON, May 3—P. M.
Cotton—Holders are free sellers and the sales to-day reach 2,800 bales at prices ranging from 8 to 10 1/2 cents;

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and Disorders of the Stomach.—Mr. Richard Haynes, of H. M. Dock-yard, at Plymouth, had not had the enjoyments of a day's good health for several years, constantly suffering from indigestion and liver complaint. He had the best medical advice, both from Army and Navy surgeons, but the disease yielded not to their treatment, and various remedies were tried with a like result. As a last resource he began to use Holloway's Pills, and this time medicine has so strengthened the tone of his stomach and invigorated his constitution that he is perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

The most common form of Dyspepsia, is distinguished by want of appetite, a faint, sinking feeling at the pit of the Stomach, and heavy distressing sensations after eating. These are sure signs of imperfect digestion, and want of the natural Gastric Juice, to stimulate the stomach into action, and dissolve the food which may be taken. This defect is almost instantly removed by the use of the Gastric Juice, or Pepsin, supplied by Dr. Houghton of Philadelphia, that is now doing such wonders in all forms of old stomach complaints. It is the real thing itself and no drug.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SURRETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.
We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SMYTH, (name), as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHARG, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized by the friends of SAMUEL P. McCUNE, to announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. WATSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector, of Benton County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized by the friends of ASA SKELTON, Esq. to announce him as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce J. N. WILLS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. H. M. McCAGHIEN as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. R. G. ROBERTS, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RICHIE, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. WM. B. MARTIN, as a candidate to represent this county in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County.
TAKEN UP and posted by N. H. Mullins, a certain rel. Mara, with a small in her forehead, 12 years of age, hands high; she had a bell on when up—appraised to \$40.00 before C. Price, Esq. 7th May, 1853.
A. WOODS, Judge P. C.
May 10, 1853.

Look Out for the Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Rome, Ga., on the night of the 1st of April, a Roan Horse, about 6 years of age, average in mores quick and active, ears ways pointed forward—a considerable blaze in the face. He taken in the direction of Jacksonville, Ala. A satisfactory reward will be given for the Horse or for any valuable information relating to his escape.

A. R. SMITH
Rome, Ga. May 7, 1853.—30.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the Town of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, ENTITLED "THE OLIVE BRANCH" EDITED BY M. J. TURNLEY, AND PUBLISHED BY W. P. CANNON & CO.

This paper is designed to be, practically, what its name indicates a peace offering. It will be one of the objects of the Editor, in conducting the paper, to heal divisions on local questions, excite emulation, and unite all parties in sections of the County in the promotion of every laudable enterprise, and avoid all those causes which have heretofore so unhappily distracted the County, paralyzed its energies, and impeded its prosperity.

The politics of this paper will be decidedly Democratic, but no party spirit, bigoted or intolerant, will be indulged towards political opponents, or those of other and different opinions. The cause of Education and Morality, and judicious schemes of internal improvement throughout the State, will find in the Olive Branch a true friend and advocate; in addition to the ordinary Foreign and Domestic News of the day, articles on Agricultural, Scientific and Literary subjects will frequently find a place. Telegraphic intelligence—the Markets—Prices Current, &c. will also receive due attention—in short, all that is appropriate and might be expected to find in an interesting and useful Newspaper.

TERMS.—The OLIVE BRANCH will be published every Saturday morning at One Dollar and Five Cents a year, invariably in advance.

GRASS SALES.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purse, Pouches, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold & Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.

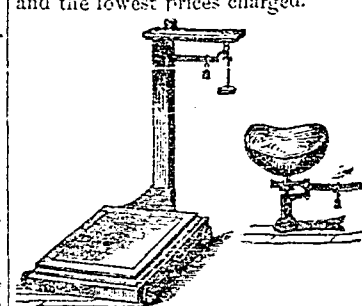
Also, **Looking Glasses and Mirrors** of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of **School and Miscellaneous Books.**—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of goods in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season for less than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,
May 10, 1853—17.

W. & J. NELSON.

DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. **Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.** All orders will be strictly attended to and the lowest prices charged.



N. B.—They are the sole Agents for the South for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.
May 10, 1853—17.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, removed to the first door above State Bank, and nearly opposite to United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season his stock of fresh and genuine Grass Seeds, crop 1851.

File

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 17.—No. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.

Whole No. 57

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the

end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to

discontinue will be considered an en-

gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-

rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or

less for the first insertion, and fifty cents

per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the

foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

square.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Near the Mansion House, Formerly

by Keers and Hope's, Broad

Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston pri-

ces for cash. May 10, 1853—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Liquors, Wines, Cigars &c.

of superior quality.

Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

All orders will be strictly attended to

and the lowest prices charged.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is

removed to the first door above the

State Bank, and nearly opposite the

United States and Globe Hotels, where

the subscriber has received, and will con-

tinue to receive throughout the season,

his stock of fresh and genuine Garden

Seeds, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers.

Red and White Clover Seed, Blue

Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant As-

paragus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c.

May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE.

ORANGE SEED.

THE subscribers are now receiving di-

rect from manufacturers, both North

and South, the largest and best assort-

ment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Raz-

ors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—

Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purse,

Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and

Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.

Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors,

of every style and pattern, together with

a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money

in the country, the subscribers are de-

termined to sell goods this season lower

than any house in Charleston or Augus-

ta.

Merchants from the country will please

call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.

May 10, 1853—1y. Augusta, Ga.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Angusta Mills Shirtings, Os-

amberg and Stripes, sold at Facto-

ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per

cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

BAKER & HART,

WHOLESALE GROCER'S

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall

and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-

ING. Gentlemen can find at this es-

tablishment every article necessary for

their wardrobe. Having paid strict at-

tention to the purchase and manufacture

of their goods, they can offer them at the

lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-

pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk

Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the

new styles of Goods from New York,

they can offer their customers advan-

tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and

examine.

May 10, 1853—1y.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would

respectfully call the attention of

his friends and the public, to their

assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany

PIANO FORTES, from the well known

and just celebrated Manufacturers of

Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co.

and Dubois & Seabury, N. York,

which are warranted in every respect to

be at least fully equal to any instru-

ments manufactured in this country or

Europe.

The subscriber would also state that

the instruments now on hand are of the

latest patterns and fashions, and fresh

from the manufacturers. For sale at very

low prices for cash or city acceptance at

GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S,

Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St.,

Augusta, Georgia.

May 10, 1853—1y.

LAW NOTICES.

JOHN I. THOMASON,

Attorney at Law,

and

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL give prompt attention to all

business entrusted to his

care in the counties of Jefferson,

Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-

kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in

the Supreme Court of the State.

Office at ASHVILLE, St. Clair county,

Ala. March 8, 1853.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law,

and

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Office east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25, 1852.

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law,

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Cir-

cuit courts of Benton, Chero-

kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as

heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery

courts of St. Clair, Blount and

DeKalb counties, and the Supreme

court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by

Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. H. FORNEY. 11

Walden & McSpadden,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,



AGRICULTURAL.

THE OREGON PEA—A new pea

has been cultivated in the vicinity

of Memphis for a year past, with

which farmers are much pleased.

The Eagle of that city says that

according to all accounts this is

the best species of the pea now

cultivated. The stalk grows to a

height of from four to six feet, the

pea is a great luxury for the table

and is preferred to corn by cattle.

The stalk makes good hay, for

which purposes its yield is said to

be twice as much as any thing ever

grown in this country in the shape

of hay. The plant thrives finely

upon such land as is generally

thrown out, and while it produces

abundantly, it improves the land

more than clover, or anything that

can be grown upon it. These are

the opinions of well known gentle-

men whose certificates the writer

has seen.

The Oregon Pea should be plant-

ed about the same time and culti-

vered like cotton. It will, how-

ever produce a fair crop if planted

in June. The pea grows well sown

broad cast, and will lie on the

ground all winter, and come up in

the spring; hence, hogs can feed on

them all the time. The hay is the

best ever used, for any stock that

eats hay. The leaves (which make

the most luxuriant appearance) do

not fail of saving the hay.

Mobile Herald.

Pumpkins and Squashes in

Cornfield.—At an agricultural

meeting in New Hampshire, a

cultivator stated that he had found

pumpkins, squashes and turnips, in

cornfields, to lessen the amount of

corn. This is to be expected, as

they must, as a matter of course,

operate in the same way as weeds.

He had also found, by using the

corn-planting machine for every

alternate row a difference in fa-

vor of the corn planter of about 7

bushels per acre. So much for

regularity and perfection of work.

EARLY WORKING OF CORN.

The game is now opened. The

ball is in motion. All the effec-

tive force and energy of the farm

should now be concentrated and

well directed to the one great busi-

ness of making the crop. Let build-

ing, and clearing and all out of the

field work be suspended. A good

and unincumbered start is all im-

portant to crop-making. What

needs now to be done, admit of no

delay. The operation of making

the crop is short, if the work is well

conducted. Energy and skill should

characterize our movements, so that

if possible to press ahead of the

business, rather than be pressed

by it. A little prevention is

better than a great deal of cure, in

keeping clean crops.

These remarks are especially ap-

plicable to corn making. An early

start, and encouragements to a

be a thorough working. In thin-

ning corn be careful to take up the

root. If it is broken off as it very

often is, at the point near the root,

it will spring up in a few days and

grow vigorously again. The conse-

quence is, that many crops are

injured by the usurpation of surplus

stalks, before a convenient time

is found for their removal.—*Soil*

of the South.

Hilling Corn.—At a late meet-

ing of the New Hampshire Leg-

islative Agricultural Society, all

the speakers objected to hilling

corn. One farmer, who had ex-

perimented by hilling and leaving

the ear level, found no apparent

difference in the product, but found

the hilled portions more likely

to be broken down by storms. The

other stood more firmly; or if bent

sooner recovered itself. Was not

this owing to the better maturing

and hardening of the root?

POETRY.

UNSEEN PURPOSES.

"Our light afflictions are but for a

moment, and work for us a far more ex-

ceeding and eternal weight of glory."

This world is full of suffering—along

the mournful air.

The notes of sad complaining are ring-

ing everywhere.

Love shieldeth not our idols from death's

unsparring darts.

And the whole wide earth is teeming

with crushed and broken hearts.

Yet, were no clouds or sorrow around

our pathway driven,

This world would be a paradise—we

would not dream of heaven!

The erring heart to purify, is sent the

chastening rod.

To discipline the spirit, and draw it nigh

to God.

We are hid to low in meekness to the

loss of those we love,

And are pointed to the mercy of a Pro-

vidence above.

To raise the heart to Heaven with a

meek and holy trust.

And silence its repinings that have bow-

ed it to the dust.

We may not see the purpose why our

Yet with a faith undimmed, let us still

disturbs this old alley-ty that staggers, throw- hand against the rattl- window-panes, and—crushing the old hat-crowns—that line-ken apertures. A boy with sunny locks, adding his sister from the parish-ool. Poverty may be his heir- n but virtue locks hands with meagre mero, and may carry safely through all periods of life-journey.

"Well, my boy! whose child are you?"

"Please—I'm Peggy's little boy what takes in ironing and washes. I and sister goes to school."

Behind them, with a slower step, an eye like a hawk, his short, crisp, curls clinging close to his brown forehead, came another little boy. His eye has brightened perhaps at the sound of a pleasant voice, and he nervously fingers his old rags.

Who can but give a kindly smile to the neglected one? So we part a smile between them, and ask him too—"and you, my little fellow, whose child are you?"

See! his head droops; the bold light fade from his eye; the joyous curve of his lip changes to grief. He half looks up again, and a tear trembles on his dark lashes.

"Please—I ain't nobody's child."

"How often that plaintive voice rings on my ear like the low cry of the turtle dove. Visions of neglected graves it brings, heaped in the poor's corner—of children clinging to the skirts of strange garments, weeping at the harsh voice of forced charity—shrinking from the uplifted hand of the cruel task-master."

Nobody's child!

What if his shrinking limbs stiffen with the cold? Who will tear the tattered garments from her own perishing body to gather upon her child?

Nobody!

Who, when the sneer and taunt strike colder than death against the grieving heart, pours the soft balm of a divine love on the cruel wound?

Nobody!

Who, when the vile lay unholy hands upon him, and drag him to the dark haunts of sin, will snatch him from ruin at the peril of her own life?

Nobody!

The poor day-worker may hover like an angel about her treasures—even in the midst of misery and pollution saving them from all; but who is nobody's child—

heaven, pity and guard him! N. O. Crescent.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

We find the following paragraph all the elements of romance, but are related as real incidents in the life of an unhappy man:

Major Hicks, a keeper of the toll gate, on the plank road between Richland station and Pulaski, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning last. He probably died of apoplexy. He was a miserable old bachelor, and for years rented his house and lived in his barn, in Pulaski. He lived alone, separated from sympathy and leaving no place desolate in the social circle.

We knew the old Major well. It was only week before last we saw him standing in the door of his den as we passed by. He looked the very embodiment of hard times and desolation. He was a singular creature. He married when quite young and after living with his wife a short time, left her and suddenly disappeared, no one knew where.

His wife, after living alone a number of years, supposing him dead, sojourned her grief at his absence in a second marriage. She had lived with her second husband but a short time, when suddenly one day Major "turned up," and claimed his spouse. The wife clung to her new lord the interloper was in de- pair; the Major was inexorable. After maintaining an attitude of siege for some time, he proposed that if the second husband would fork over \$5,000, he would leave them unmolested. This was granted and the Major vanished a second time. After squandering this sum—which it took him but a short time to do—he returned and renewed hostilities. He insisted upon a per- sonal non-intervention. This was also granted. Having received this the Major repented him of his former evil course joined the tem- perance society, and returned to spend the remainder of his days in solitary grandeur. He has man- aged to live on the interest of his last \$5,000 for the past fifteen or twenty years. We remember when the Major looked sleek and trim, and was regarded as quite an oracle among schoolboys and village idlers. But owing to one or two demonstrations of rather savage nature, he had fallen into disgrace and been rather shunned, if not feared for some years.

CHARACTER OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Johnson's youth was poor desolate, hopeless, very miserable. Indeed, it does not seem possible that, in any of the far-waist-ward circumstances, Johnson's life would have been other than a pain-

ful journey.

"The world might be a place of profitable work."

him or less, but his effort against the world's work could never have been a light one. Nature in return for his nobleness, had said to him, Live in an element of disease and sorrow. Nay, perhaps the sorrow and the nobleness were intimately and even inseparably connected with each other. At all events, poor Johnson had to go about girt with continual hypochondria, physical and spiritual pain like a Her- cules with the burning Nessus' shirt on him, which shoots in on him dull, incurable misery; the Nessus shirt not to be stripped off, which is his own natural skin. In this manner he had to live. Figure him there with his scrofulous dis- eases, with his great greedy heart; and unspeakable chaos of thoughts, stalking mournful as a stranger in this earth; eagerly devouring what spiritual thing he could come at; school languages and other merely grammatical stuff, if there were nothing better! The largest soul that was in all England—and pro- vision made for it of "fourpence halfpenny a day!" yet a giant, in- vincible soul; a true man's One remembers always that story of the shoes at Oxford: the rough seam- faced, raw boned College Servitor stalking about in winter season, with his shoes worn out; how the charitable Gentleman Commoner secretly places a new pair at his door; and the raw boned Servitor, lifting them, looking at them near, with his dim eyes, with what thoughts—pitches them out of the window! Wet feet, mud, frost, hum- ger, or what you will but no beggary; we cannot stand beggary! Rude stubborn self-help here; a whole world of squalor, rudeness, confu- sion and misery and want, yet of nobleness and manfulness withal. It is a type of the man's life, this pitch- ing away of the shoes. "An origin- al man; not a second handed, hor- rowing, or begging man. Let us stand on our own basis at any rate, on such shoes as we ourselves can get. On frost and mud, if you will, but honestly on the reality and sub- stance which nature gives us, not on the semblance, on the thing she has given another than us!"—Thomas Carlyle.

OHIO ANTI SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 20.—The State Anti-Slavery Convention is still in this city. A resolution is now pending before it which de- clares among other things, that the abolitionists seek the true in- terests of the South, and that the pro-slavery men at the North are the great enemies of Southern in- terests. Samuel Lewis made a speech, introducing Garrison to the Convention in which he referred to against abolitionists, and said that he was himself an infidel, if pro- slavery men are to expound Chris- tianity.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston says that immense crops of poppies are raised in Switzerland not for the opium, but for the oil extracted from their seeds. This oil is becom- ing transparent, extensively used in oil painting, colorless as water, and when mixed with white lead, leaves a beautiful surface that never becomes yellow. Now that lin- seed oil is rising in price, and as much of our soil is unfit for the cul- tivation of flax, he advises the at- tempt at cultivating the poppy here, which does very well even on poor sandy soil. He says, too, that the oil is quite palatable.

GOLD IN TEXAS.—Advices have been received from Texas, which state that great excitement existed respecting the Colorado Gold mines. The Lavaca Jour- nal of the 30th ult. says that nearly four hundred were then at work that the profits were from five to ten dollars per diem; and that crowds from many miles round were flocking to the mines. Rich- gold deposits had been found, and it is said that the whole country is as rich as California in the precious metal.

Nutmegs grow spontaneously in the mountains of California, longer and more tapering in shape than the nutmegs of commerce, and superior in their pungent flavor.

IMMENSE TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Illinois sailed for New York yesterday with about 900 passengers, for California, besides the mails. Some 200 per- sons were refused passage, the steamer being unable to accommo- date them. Among those on board were the Hon. Edward Stanley, of N. C., Major Hammond, the new Collector of San Francisco, with several others of the newly appoint- ed officers of that state, and its four members of Congress, Messrs. Gwin, Weller, McCorkle, and Marshall.—Balt. Sun.

ANECDOTE OF THE TWIN SISTERS.

We know of a farmer in connect- icut, who has a pair of twin daugh- ters, of whom a capital anecdote is told. They both attended the same school, and not long since, one of them was called by the master to recite a lesson in geography, which she had learned very im- perfectly, and in fact could not re- cite at all. The teacher, who was getting quite out of patience, was called to another part of the room;

and just at that moment the twin- sister sprang on the floor unob- served, and pushing the delinquent scholar to her seat, took her place. The master proceeded with the questions which were answered with a degree of promptness and accu- racy which at the close drew from him a few words of commendation. The joke was not discovered by the teacher until some days after. Of course it was too good and success- ful to occasion any offence.—Connecticut Paper.

A PERSISTENT BOY.—A boy, only 12 years old who had walked all the way from Ohio to Washing- ton, it is stated, called on the presi- dent few days ago. He said he was an orphan supported and edu- cated by a poor aunt, and had come to ask a place in the navy. The president was deeply affected by his story and the evidence of his perseverance, and gave him several pieces of gold, and invited him to call again. The boy left, but was followed by a gentleman who witnessed the interview, and who saw him exchange the gold he had received for junk notes, which he mailed in a letter to his poor rela- tive. His enterprise is likely to be rewarded by the place he seeks.

THE ERICSSON.—This ship is now lying at her dock in Williamsburg, New York. The Tribune says that important alterations are going on in her machinery at the found- dry there, which the owners are confident will considerably increase her speed. She is to be ready to sail for London, on her first passen- ger trip, soon after the first of July at which time improvements now going on will be completed and she will be in order throughout. Capt. Ericsson and some of the principle owners will go out in her to Europe, she can accommodate about two hundred passengers. The ship is now open to public inspection.

GENERAL HAYNAU'S CORPSE.

A most extraordinary account has reached us in a private letter from Vienna to a high personage here, and has been the talk of our Sal- ons for the last few days. It ap- pears that the circumstance of the death of Gen. Haynau presented a phenomenon of the most awful kind on record. For many days after death the warmth of life yet lingered in right arm and left leg of corps, which remained limp and moist even being slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwith- standing, could be maintained as to the reality of death, for the other parts of the body were completely mor- tified, and interment became necessary before the two limbs above mentioned had become either mentioned that this strange cir- cumstance produced the greatest awe in the mind of those who wit- nessed it, and the Emperor had been so impressed with it, that his physicians had strictly forbidden the subject to be alluded to in his pres- ence.—Paris correspondent.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—A fine stone church was lately built in Missouri, upon the facade of which a stone-carver was ordered to cut the following as an inscription: "My house shall be called the house of prayer." He was referred for ac- curacy to the verse of scripture in which these words occur, but unfor- tunately he transcribed, to the scandal of the society, the whole verse: "My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves."

TABLE MOVING IN GERMANY.

Dr. Charles Andree, of Bremen, a scientific man of the highest character, writes to the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung that the mov- ing of tables, on the plan of our wonder-mongers, is exciting the greatest attention in the Hansas- tic cities, being practiced by per- sons of every class.—Dr. Andree gives an account of and experi- ment at which though incredulous, he was present. Eight persons, three men and five women, sat around a mahogany centre table, weighing some sixty pounds. Their seats were so far apart that there was no contact of their garments to interfere with the process. Their hands were laid gently on the table, their fingers touching so as to form a chain or circle.—After twenty minutes, one of the ladies could not bear it, and left the table; the others formed the chain again, and after some thirty min- utes more the table began to move, first on its axis, and then across the room in a northerly direction, the persons who composed the circle following it; their chairs were removed by some spectators the instant the movement began. A slight attractive force was felt drawing their hands to the table. After the movement had continued four minutes, was suggested that the persons should touch each other with their arms, though keeping hands in the same position. This they did, and the movement stop- ped. On standing as before, it presently began again. Dr. Andree regards the existence of a current of some sort causing the movement, as demonstrated, and calls upon scientific men to institute experiments.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN A. WINSTON,

OF SUMTER.

JACKSONVILLE AND ROME RAIL-ROAD.

The Engineers of this road Messrs. Yulice, Fox and Bellamy, commenced the survey at this place on yesterday. Several routes will be surveyed and the most eligible one selected; and the public will be made acquainted with the final location in a few weeks.

Considerable delay in the survey and location of this road has occurred, which it was not in the power of the friends of the enterprise or Board of Directors to remedy;—first in the disappointment by the first Chief Engineer elected, and afterwards by other hindrances. These have now all been removed, and nothing will hinder, not only the location, but speedily construction of the road, but liberal and contracted policy of its friends.

It is believed by good judges north and south, that this important link when finished, will be the most profitable road in the whole southern country. Will not its friends—those whose real estate is to be doubled in value by its construc- tion, come up with public spirited praiseworthy liberality and build it at once? We hope so—but must await the necessary time either to disappoint or realize that hope.

We will keep our readers advised of every thing of interest or importance that may occur in the progress of the survey.

We have received a well written communication, in answer to one heretofore published in the Universalist Herald, at Nottulidge; but upon a careful examination we find it to contain personal allu- sions, and of a character that would necessarily elicit an angry reply, which we could not consistently refuse to pub- lish, after this was admitted. This would commence a controversy, the end of which it would be difficult to foresee. We have found from our past experience that controversies involving sectarian prejudice, are the most bitter and im- placable of all others; and whenever we have, in the exercise of a disposition to accommodate, permitted such an one to commence we have not been able to close it without offending both parties. In this case an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. We will care- fully preserve the manuscript, subject to the order of the author, and would sug- gest to him the propriety of having it first communicated.

ALABAMA PENITENTIARY.—The number of convicts in the Penitentiary of this State has increased in a short time from 174 to considerably over 200. Mobile alone sent 20 convicts at the Spring term of the Court. There are now said to be but four vacant cells in the Penitentiary.

Col. M. A. King, says the Marshall Eagle, has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in that district, against Hon. W. R. W. Cobb.

Col. Wm. H. Garrett, of Cherokee County, has been appointed by the President, Indian Agent for the Creek Indians.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—Our paper to day contains a brief account of two of the most fatal Rail Road accidents on record, that at Norwalk Conn. and on the Southern Michigan road near Chicago, Ill. by which about 100 lives were lost.

Rail Road accidents are becoming almost as frequent and fatal as those of Steamboats.

JOHN F. GRANT, Esq.

Permit me the use of your columns, without disparagement, to the names of the many tried, faithful and consistent Democrats who have been spoken of in connection with a seat in the Congress of the United States, from the seventh Congressional district of Alabama, to suggest that perhaps no man in East Alabama would give more general satis- faction than Col. John T. Heflin of Ran- dolph, a gentleman and a scholar, who has won for himself a reputation in his profession seldom attained by men of his age. As a member of the Alabama Senate he evinced all the industry and energy so requisite to qualify him as an able and efficient Representative in Con- gress at this particular "Crisis." And as Randolph has never deserted the Democratic banner, and never asked any thing for himself, and as she is the only County in the District that has not previously presented a candidate, and as she will present no other man it is to be hoped that Col. Heflin's claims may be favorably considered, by the convention about to assemble.

NON EXERCISE OFFICIO.

MR. EDITOR.

Permit me in your columns to say if Col. W. P. Davis, will become a candidate for Representative he will be supported by many Democrats.

MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR: It is requested that all the candidate for the Legisla- ture meet at Mount Polk on the 8th day of June, and address the citi- zens of this part of the County.

Mr. GRANT—Will you permit me to say through your paper, that there is a general desire expressed in nearly all parts of the county for Dr. A. J. Fox to become a can- didate for Representative in the next Legislature. Should he con- sent it is believed his election will be placed beyond doubt.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. GRANT—Being called up- on by many citizens of this County to give my reasons for voting for the New Code, and as the peo- ple have the right to demand of their representatives their reasons for supporting any measure; I will, through your paper frankly give them. But in the first place I will call their attention to the general provisions of the constitution, mak- ing it the duty of the Legislature every ten years to revise, digest, and arrange under proper heads the body of our laws, both civil and criminal, and have them publish- ed; and they must recollect, it is obligatory upon each member of that body to carry out all the pro- visions of the constitution, for they are sworn to support it. And the Governor in his message called the attention of the House to the sub- ject, and in the early part of the session laid it before the house as reported by the Commissioners and spoke in high terms of the altera- tions as arranged. And by refer- ring to the Journals they will find my vote recorded in favor of bring- ing the Code before the house and acting on it at once; but found that it could not be done, those opposed to taking it up stating as a reason that a call session must be had which I then opposed and should yet oppose.

The Code was then referred to a joint committee of both houses. They spent nearly a month in read- ing it, and finally reported it back and recommended its passage. They also reported the most material changes with some omissions, which they say was overlooked; and I was then and am yet op- posed to a great many acts now in force, but knowing they would be in force only about ten months, when a legislature would convene right from the people, and that body would be advised what laws to repeal, and having to vote for the Code as it was, or have a call session, I voted for the Code, be- lieving it better to risk the defects of it than to pay the expense of the session; and risk the amend- ments that would have been made with the knowledge we had or could have gotten. But some say the cost of the session would have been light compared with the evils of the Code. But permit me here to give you the last treasury report of the State. It shows that we have six hundred and forty thousand and six hundred dollars. And no one will pretend to say a call session would not have been longer than a regu- lar one, if nothing had been actu- ally done; but I know of things of great importance which would have been brought before that body. I could have given you in detail the progress of the bill adopting the Code, but will not, as some members might think I wished to implicate them, which is not my intention. I only wish to call the attention of the people to the subject. I wish them to ex- amine the constitution and the cost of a call session, and they know we would have been as liable to err as the Commissioners appoint- ed by the Governor; and as I heard no person object to the arrange- ment I was willing to give it to the people as it was, believing of the two evils it was the least; and I here say I was a member of that body as you know, and could have shared in a division of that money, but as one of the people I preferred guarding their treasury rather than making experiments at their expense, remembering the call ses- sion of thirty-seven.

And now fellow-citizens, you can determine whether I voted right under the circumstances; and if any of you think you could have done better, placed as I was, just leave word at the Printing Of- fice by giving me your plan.

MATTHEW ALLEN.

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THE REPUBLICAN.
TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1853.
FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN A. WINSTON,
OF SUMTER.
JACKSONVILLE AND ROME RAIL-ROAD.

The Engineers of this road Messrs. Yulice, Fox and Bellamy, commenced the survey at this place on yesterday. Several routes will be surveyed and the most eligible one selected; and the public will be made acquainted with the final location in a few weeks.

Considerable delay in the survey and location of this road has occurred, which it was not in the power of the friends of the enterprise or Board of Directors to remedy;—first in the disappointment by the first Chief Engineer elected, and afterwards by other hindrances. These have now all been removed, and nothing will hinder, not only the location, but speedily construction of the road, but liberal and contracted policy of its friends.

It is believed by good judges north and south, that this important link when finished, will be the most profitable road in the whole southern country. Will not its friends—those whose real estate is to be doubled in value by its construc- tion, come up with public spirited praiseworthy liberality and build it at once? We hope so—but must await the necessary time either to disappoint or realize that hope.

We will keep our readers advised of every thing of interest or importance that may occur in the progress of the survey.

We have received a well written communication, in answer to one heretofore published in the Universalist Herald, at Nottulidge; but upon a careful examination we find it to contain personal allu- sions, and of a character that would necessarily elicit an angry reply, which we could not consistently refuse to pub- lish, after this was admitted. This would commence a controversy, the end of which it would be difficult to foresee. We have found from our past experience that controversies involving sectarian prejudice, are the most bitter and im- placable of all others; and whenever we have, in the exercise of a disposition to accommodate, permitted such an one to commence we have not been able to close it without offending both parties. In this case an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. We will care- fully preserve the manuscript, subject to the order of the author, and would sug- gest to him the propriety of having it first communicated.

ALABAMA PENITENTIARY.—The number of convicts in the Penitentiary of this State has increased in a short time from 174 to considerably over 200. Mobile alone sent 20 convicts at the Spring term of the Court. There are now said to be but four vacant cells in the Penitentiary.

Col. M. A. King, says the Marshall Eagle, has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in that district, against Hon. W. R. W. Cobb.

Col. Wm. H. Garrett, of Cherokee County, has been appointed by the President, Indian Agent for the Creek Indians.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—Our paper to day contains a brief account of two of the most fatal Rail Road accidents on record, that at Norwalk Conn. and on the Southern Michigan road near Chicago, Ill. by which about 100 lives were lost.

Rail Road accidents are becoming almost as frequent and fatal as those of Steamboats.

JOHN F. GRANT, Esq.

Permit me the use of your columns, without disparagement, to the names of the many tried, faithful and consistent Democrats who have been spoken of in connection with a seat in the Congress of the United States, from the seventh Congressional district of Alabama, to suggest that perhaps no man in East Alabama would give more general satis- faction than Col. John T. Heflin of Ran- dolph, a gentleman and a scholar, who has won for himself a reputation in his profession seldom attained by men of his age. As a member of the Alabama Senate he evinced all the industry and energy so requisite to qualify him as an able and efficient Representative in Con- gress at this particular "Crisis." And as Randolph has never deserted the Democratic banner, and never asked any thing for himself, and as she is the only County in the District that has not previously presented a candidate, and as she will present no other man it is to be hoped that Col. Heflin's claims may be favorably considered, by the convention about to assemble.

NON EXERCISE OFFICIO.

MR. EDITOR.

Permit me in your columns to say if Col. W. P. Davis, will become a candidate for Representative he will be supported by many Democrats.

MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR: It is requested that all the candidate for the Legisla- ture meet at Mount Polk on the 8th day of June, and address the citi- zens of this part of the County.

Mr. GRANT—Will you permit me to say through your paper, that there is a general desire expressed in nearly all parts of the county for Dr. A. J. Fox to become a can- didate for Representative in the next Legislature. Should he con- sent it is believed his election will be placed beyond doubt.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. GRANT—Being called up- on by many citizens of this County to give my reasons for voting for the New Code, and as the peo- ple have the right to demand of their representatives their reasons for supporting any measure; I will, through your paper frankly give them. But in the first place I will call their attention to the general provisions of the constitution, mak- ing it the duty of the Legislature every ten years to revise, digest, and arrange under proper heads the body of our laws, both civil and criminal, and have them publish- ed; and they must recollect, it is obligatory upon each member of that body to carry out all the pro- visions of the constitution, for they are sworn to support it. And the Governor in his message called the attention of the House to the sub- ject, and in the early part of the session laid it before the house as reported by the Commissioners and spoke in high terms of the altera- tions as arranged. And by refer- ring to the Journals they will find my vote recorded in favor of bring- ing the Code before the house and acting on it at once; but found that it could not be done, those opposed to taking it up stating as a reason that a call session must be had which I then opposed and should yet oppose.

The Code was then referred to a joint committee of both houses. They spent nearly a month in read- ing it, and finally reported it back and recommended its passage. They also reported the most material changes with some omissions, which they say was overlooked; and I was then and am yet op- posed to a great many acts now in force, but knowing they would be in force only about ten months, when a legislature would convene right from the people, and that body would be advised what laws to repeal, and having to vote for the Code as it was, or have a call session, I voted for the Code, be- lieving it better to risk the defects of it than to pay the expense of the session; and risk the amend- ments that would have been made with the knowledge we had or could have gotten. But some say the cost of the session would have been light compared with the evils of the Code. But permit me here to give you the last treasury report of the State. It shows that we have six hundred and forty thousand and six hundred dollars. And no one will pretend to say a call session would not have been longer than a regu- lar one, if nothing had been actu- ally done; but I know of things of great importance which would have been brought before that body. I could have given you in detail the progress of the bill adopting the Code, but will not, as some members might think I wished to implicate them, which is not my intention. I only wish to call the attention of the people to the subject. I wish them to ex- amine the constitution and the cost of a call session, and they know we would have been as liable to err as the Commissioners appoint- ed by the Governor; and as I heard no person object to the arrange- ment I was willing to give it to the people as it was, believing of the two evils it was the least; and I here say I was a member of that body as you know, and could have shared in a division of that money, but as one of the people I preferred guarding their treasury rather than making experiments at their expense, remembering the call ses- sion of thirty-seven.

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very favorable. Markets were ac- tive—the tendency of prices rather downwards.

The Southern Michigan Rail Road Tragedy.—The Chicago pa- pers contain heart-rendering details of the late melancholy accident. The entire road in the vicinity of the catastrophe was covered with the ruined cars and the dead and dying. One by one the wounded and the uninjured crept from be- neath and the shrieks of the women and the groans of the dying, added to the horror of the scene.

One poor woman, with both her legs broken, lies with a dead child in her arms, and two little ones un- injured clinging to her.

A young woman stood by the dead bodies of her father, mother and brother, shrieking like a man- iac.

Three children from eight to ten years of age were taken out and recognized by the father, who is left alone.

Beneath the edge of a car ap- peared the bald head and hand of an old man—a leg of one and the mangled body of another.

The scene at the depot was aw- ful in the extreme when the remains were brought in. The floor was covered with blood and a heap of limbs gathered together in a cor- ner, while many bereaved ones were searching for lost friends or relatives.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.— 52 Lives Lost.

A drawbridge on the Railroad at Norwalk Connecticut, had been opened to admit a passenger steam- engine to pass when a locomotive, baggage and two passenger cars from New York were precipitated into the river, 15 feet below killing 52 persons and seriously wounding 18 others. Among the missing are E. & W. Dunbar of Montgomery Ala. Warren S. Newell, of Georgia had his ankle broken. There were a large number of Physicians on board returning from the New- York Medical convention.

The accident is it is said attrib- uted to negligence on the part of the engineer.

WRECK AND BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP INDEPENDENCE. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

The following is Capt. Sampson's statement of the catastrophe, furnished to the San Francisco papers:

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN SAM- PSON.

Messrs. Editors: I am under the painful necessity of reporting the loss of the Steamer Independence, lately un- der my command, on her passage from San Juan del Sud to this port, and about one hundred and twenty-five lives, con- sisting of the passengers and fifteen of the crew.—She was lost on the Island of Margarita, off the coast of Lower California. After leaving Acapulco, we experienced strong breezes on the morn- ing of the 15th, February. At 12 o'clock M. of the 15th, we were in lat- itude 23 04 N. long.—110 42 W. steer- ing NW by W. W. per compass, intend- ing to go to the Westward of Margarita Island.

On the morning of the 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. made the main land to the island, having been set in shore by the current. Altered the course to S. W. At 2 A. M. made the Island of Margarita, the South point bearing W. by S. per compass; then altered the course to W. S. W. 1.

Intended to give the point a berth of three miles, but owing to a haze over the land I was deceived in the distance. At 15 minutes past 5, just as day was breaking, she struck on a sunken reef, extending off from the south point of the island about a mile from the shore. The sea was very smooth at the time, not breaking on the reef at all. Backed the engine, and she came off, examined the hull and found that she was bilging rapidly; knew that I should have to sail over the bow (under her) to try to stop the leak, and set a gang of men at work at each hatchway failing, and run along the west side of the island, close in, to find a good place to put her ashore. Told the engineer to let me know five minutes before the water would be up high enough to put the fire.—When we had run about four miles, the engineer came up and reported the water nearly up to the fires, and that they would be extinguished in a few minutes. Put the helm hard aport, and run her ashore in- to a small cove on the south west side of the island, and head on. Lowered a boat, and sent the mate and two men in her to run a line to the beach which was about a hundred yards distant, but the boat breached to and was swamped in the surf.—Lowered another boat, and sent three men in her with another line, which they succeeded in getting ashore. I now ascertained that the ship was on the reef.—Told the engineer to take his men and put out the fire if possible. Or- dered the other two boats to be lowered, and to come forward, and the women and children to come to the forward gangway; loaded both boats with wo- men and children, and sent them ashore.

The ship had now swung around, broadside on. The mate and two men came off with the boat that took the line ashore, and she was immediately loaded with women and child, and went ashore with them. The fire origi- nated from the furnaces

A vehement impulse seized me to take the half-extinguished lamp, and at all risks pour out into her ear the story of my love, but I conquered it. I felt, however, my resolution was growing weaker, my strength weaker. I felt, however, my resolution was growing weaker, my strength weaker. I felt, however, my resolution was growing weaker, my strength weaker.

with a quickening pace to another world. It is no breach of Christian fealty to say that I shall welcome the voice which shall call me from this hard warfare with self and sin, and shall whisper to my dying ear: "Enter into thy rest."

The question is now, how can such evils be remedied? Who is to blame? All are to blame—the engineer, perhaps, the most of any one. Let him be hanged—the conductor is to blame; let him be hanged too. The man who tends the draw-bridge is to blame—send him to State Prison for life. The steam-boat captain who insisted upon having the draw opened for his boat just ten minutes before the time for the train to pass, is to blame—send him to State Prison, or throw him overboard in the middle of the Sound. Like two-thirds of these sloop and steamboat captains, he must have his way, even though a thousand lives were jeopardized thereby. The president and directors of the New Haven railroad company are to blame—send them all to the county jail, where they can do no more mischief. The community is to blame for not demanding a repeal of the law which gives the captain of every fishing smack, mud scow, sloop and clam boat the right of way through any bridge at any and all times, when he demands it. No matter if a train of a thousand passengers is in sight, it must stop at his solicitation. Had the bridge-tender said to the captain of the steamboat, "Sir, it is now certain the train will be along in ten minutes, and you must wait until it is past," the captain would have been furious, and more than likely the railroad company would have been fined. But what of that? The bridge tender should have said so, and so acted, and he would have had a proper regard for human life. The company should have stood by him, and paid the fine even though it had amounted to a thousand dollars.

WIDE-AWAKE.—Pat came into the stage office about one o'clock at night, booked himself for the stage in the morning and went to bed. He had scarcely got sound asleep when he was called to renew his journey. "And what will you charge for the bit of lodging?" asked Pat. "Twenty-five cents," was the reply. "An sure it was kind in ye to call me so airly, if I'd slept until the morning, I'd not have the money to pay my bill."

THE REPUBLICAN. TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1853. FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN A. WINSTON, OF SUMTER. A. A. & G. RAIL ROAD.—It will be seen by a notice in to-day's paper, that an instalment of 5 per cent. on the stock subscribed to the above named road has been required, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the survey and location. We know that this is a difficult season of the year to raise money; but stockholders who may be disposed to complain on this account, ought to remember, that at a meeting of the stockholders on the 23rd of Sept. last, the Directors were required "to have the road surveyed forthwith and the work of construction pushed forward with all possible despatch." This duty has been urged upon them ever since, and would have been performed long ago, had it not been for the disappointment of the first Chief Engineer elected. We have now an able and competent corps of Engineers, who are pushing forward the survey with unparalleled rapidity; and we would ask of every true friend of the work not to indulge in a fault-finding spirit, which must necessarily discourage, obstruct and delay it; and not to adopt a "penny wise and pound foolish policy," which by saving a few dollars in the survey may lose to the company thousands of dollars in the construction. But let us one and all who are to be benefited, and who earnestly desire its completion, press forward with an enlightened liberality worthy of the age in which we live, and of the noble enterprise in which we are engaged.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.—At the risk of being considered importunate, we will again call attention to several of our Agricultural exchanges—and first upon the list, we will mention the "American Cotton Planter" published at the Journal Office in Montgomery, at one dollar per annum, and edited by Dr. N. B. Cloud, La. Place, Ala. We have received the May number, and refer to the table of its contents, published in our paper of the 10th inst. to prove that we are not mistaken in our estimate of this truly valuable agricultural journal. Besides, we confess to some feeling of local pride, in desiring to see this, the only exclusively agricultural journal of our State liberally patronized.

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limer to his brother in Mexico, ... the Spanish documents, ... the parties had refused to hand ... his portion of the spoil. ... the letters produced yesterday ... the Gardner fraud trial evident ... the turning point in the case. ... Charles Gardner, the writer ... a witness for the brother, to ... the prosecution's evidence ... identifying George A. Gardner. ... accused at certain places in ... Mexico at specified date. On his ... examination the prosecution ... produced these letters, proved them ... have been written by him, and ... offered them to prove that ... a witness was *particeps criminis*.

The counsel for the defence are ... making a desperate and skillful ... to exclude the letters from ... going read to the jury. The point ... not yet decided. The letters ... are read to the Court in the ... course of the argument two days ... but consequence of efforts ... made for that purpose, the evidence ... has not been published in Wash- ... ington. The counsel for the de- ... fence moved that the Court issue ... an order that it shall not be pub- ... lished until after being read to the ... jury, remarking that the publica- ... tion would create an outside pres- ... ence on the jury against the defend- ... ant that would be irresistible. ... The Court refused to issue such an ... order, or to express an opinion that ... thought not to be published; add- ... ing when the public and the press ... had a right to do as they thought.

I learn that Verastegui, to whom ... the letters were written, was in- ... terested in the claim, and was to ... have one-fourth of whatever sum ... was obtained. Twenty-two thou- ... sand dollars were placed, his cred- ... itly Gardner, in the hands of ... a Secretary of the Mexican ... Legation, which Verastegui never ... received. It is not true, however, ... that he exposed the affair in re- ... venge.

The facts are, that when the re- ... cent commission went out to Mex- ... ico, to search for evidence, the ... uncertain Verastegui's connec- ... tion, and upon taking steps to ... learn him, he voluntarily produc- ... ed these papers, through fear of ... his own government.

The production of these papers ... took the defence entirely by sur- ... prise. The dates of the letters are ... quite recent. The theory of the ... prosecution is, that they relate to ... the manufacture of fraudulent evi- ... dence to sustain this defence, and ... not to secure the claim itself. The ... general purport of the letters is ... known in Washington, and much ... anxiety for their publication is felt. ... They must create a sensation where- ... ever they are read.

We perceive by our Northern ... changes that the letters alluded ... to have been ruled out by the Court. ... on the ground that as most of them ... were written subsequent to the ... indictment on which Gardner is ... being tried, they are therefore in- ... admissible as testimony to prove ... the fraud.

Savannah Morning News.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.
Died, near Talladega, Ala., April 24,
Rev. T. H. P. Scales, a member of the
Ala. Conference. Wasting disease for
years had prepared him to become the
victim of his last illness; a few weeks
struggle and he fell asleep in Jesus. He
was born April 9th 1797; was converted
and joined the M. E. Church in 1820.
He labored for some time in the use-
ful capacity of a Class Leader. About
1839 he received the blessing of entire
sanctification, and no longer hesitated to
give his name and labors fully to the
Lord and to bear whatever responsibility
his Master might place upon him.
He was now licensed to preach and
shortly after joined the Tennessee Con-
ference, in which he travelled six months,
and was then through ill health com-
pelled to desist. He afterwards re-
moved to Talladega, Ala., where, by
Bishop Andrew, he was ordained Deacon
in 1840; here his labors were wide-
ly profitable. At Mobile in 1842, he
was received into the Ala. Conf., and in
1843 ordained Elder, both these years
he served the Brush Creek circuit. In
1847 he was appointed to Eufaula,
Gibbsville, and in 1848 and 40 ex-
tended in Marion; in 1847 he was sent
to the Talladega circuit, then including
Jacksonville. This was too much for
his feeble health; in 1848 he was sta-
tioned in Wetumpka, where his strength
gradually failed. At the following Con-
ference he was superannuated, which
relation he sustained, until life closed.
The characteristic of his Christian life
was "holiness to the Lord," whether he
was at the fireside, in the classroom or
at the pulpit. Thousands will vividly
remember him as he used to rise in the
congregation with enlivened form, apos-
tolic mien and dignity, as if already with
the verge of heaven, and pour forth
from a full heart the unseparable riches
of Christ, never failing in his sermons,
to point out the duty of seeking entire
sanctification; indeed some thought he
was too exclusively upon this doctrine
that his spirit were upon more of
it. None could hear him without
being quickened in the pursuit of
holiness or convicted of sinful neglect
of duty. His connection with the Ala.
Conference, has been a blessing to us;
and his spotless life, and holy minis-
try, the discriminating who were inti-
mately acquainted with him, felt that
the Spirit who hath need of varied
workmen had called him peculiarly to

the high mission of guiding the hunger-
ing and thirsting unto "all the fulness
of God." His distinguishing excellence
was not in extent of research, or in the-
ological acumen, though his attainments
were respectable, but in a profound ex-
perimental knowledge of the things of the
Spirit, he excelled almost all I have ever
known. The pure loved him; all revered
him, and his Saviour had need of
him. His end was perfect peace. He
could speak but little; it was, to his
wife "no doubts of my acceptance arise";
to his brother "all is right"; and to my-
self, perfect love casteth out all fear."
On the evening before his death seeing
his extreme sickness, I observed to him
the enemy may make a last grand as-
sault upon you as many have felt like
Bunyan's pilgrim when crossing the
stream of death. "Divines said he of
Bunyan's school do not hold the stand-
ard of christian experience high enough."
— a remark in beautiful consistency
with his life and teachings. His widow
mourns her loss, but not without the
blessed consolations and joyful hope of
the gospel of reunion where all tears are
wiped away.
E. J. HAMILL.

CANDIDATES.
FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to an-
nounce ALEXANDER BROWN,
as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton
County.
We are authorized to an-
nounce CALDWELL SUBLETT,
as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton
County.
FOR TAX COLLECTOR.
We are authorized to an-
nounce SEVIER ELSTON, as a
candidate for Tax Collector of Ben-
ton county.
We are authorized to an-
nounce JOHN SMYTH, (name), as a
candidate for Tax Collector of Ben-
ton County.
We are authorized to announce
JAMES MEHARG, Esq. as a candidate
or Tax Collector of Benton County.
We are authorized by the friends
of SAMUEL P. MCCLUNEY, to an-
nounce him as a Candidate for Tax Col-
lector of Benton County.
We are authorized to announce
J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq. as a candidate
for Tax Collector of Benton County.
We are authorized to announce
JAMES A. WATSON, as a
candidate for Tax Collector, of
Benton County.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
We are authorized to an-
nounce HON. ROBERT H. WIL-
SON as a candidate for Represen-
tative of Benton County in the next
Legislature.
We are authorized by the friends
of ASA SKELTON, Esq. to announce
him as a candidate for Representative
of Benton County in the next Legisla-
ture.
We are authorized to announce
J. N. WILES, Esq. as a candidate for
Representative of Benton County in the
next Legislature.
We are authorized to an-
nounce COL. H. M. MCGAGHREN
as a candidate for Representative of
Benton County in the next Leg-
islature.
We are authorized to announce
COL. R. G. ROBERTS, as a candidate for
Representative of Randolph County in
the next Legislature.
We are authorized to announce
JOHN RICHIEY, Esq. as a candidate
for Commissioner of Roads and Re-
venues of Benton County.
We are authorized to announce
COL. WM. B. MARTIN, as a candidate
to represent this county in the Sena-
tial branch of the next Legislature.

Alabama & Georgia Rail Road.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., May 21, 1853.
Notice is hereby given, that by an
order of the Board of Directors of the
Alabama & Georgia Rail Road Com-
pany, made at a meeting convened in La-
fayette, on Saturday the 21st day of May,
1853, an installment of five per cent. on
the stock subscribed is required, payable
on and after the first day of June
next, to meet expenses of the Survey
and location of the road now in pro-
gress. Stockholders can pay to G. C.
Whitely, Pres. or to J. R. Graham,
Treas. as may be most convenient. At
the same meeting of the Board of Di-
rectors an order was passed allowing
eight per cent. interest to Stockholders
on all installments paid in, from the time
of payment.
By order of the Board:
G. C. WHITELY, Pres.
J. F. GRANT, Secy.
May 24, 1853.

ATTENTION BEAT NO. 1.
You are hereby com-
manded to appear at Jackson-
ville, on Saturday the 28th
day of this inst. at 10 o'-
clock, armed and equipped as
the law directs, for drill.
By order of the Captain.
JOEL H. FARMER, O. S.
N. B. There will be an election
held on the same day to elect a 2d
Lieut. to fill the vacancy occasioned
by the removal of N. M. Wat-
kins - also a Court Martial held to
try the delinquents of last muster.
May 17, 1853. J. H. F., o. s.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLI-
CITOR IN CHANCERY.
Having located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853—1y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton Coun-
ty, Ala. Special Term, May
the 4th, 1853.
CAME James T. Burns, Guardi-
an of his Minor children, and
filed his accounts and vouchers for
a final settlement of his guardian-
ship.
It is therefore ordered by the
Court, that Monday the 27th day
of June next be set for the audit-
ing and stating said account, allow-
ing said vouchers and making said
settlement, and that notice thereof
be given by publication in the
Jacksonville Republican a news-
paper printed and published in the
Town of Jacksonville, for three
successive weeks prior to said day
as a notice to all persons concern-
ed to be and appear at a special
term of said court to be holden at
the Court house of said county on
said 27th day of June next and
contest said settlement if they
think proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of
Probate, at office to 4th May, 1853.
A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate.
May, 24, 1853.—3t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration with
the will annexed, on the estate
of Arthur Slayton, dec'd, having
been granted to the undersigned by
the Hon. Judge of Probate of Ben-
ton, on the 22d day of May, 1853,
notice is hereby given to all per-
sons having claims against said es-
tate, to present them legally au-
thenticated within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be
barred; and persons indebted to
said estate are requested to make
immediate payment.
A. J. SLAYTON, Adm'r.
FRANCES SLAYTON, Adm'r.
May 24, 1853.—6t.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.
The undersigned would respect-
fully call the attention of all who
my intend purchasing articles in
the above line to his establishment.
His stock, he believes, is the best
in the Southern country, and his
prices the lowest.
BOOKS.—Of every variety and
description and in every depart-
ment of Literature, Science and
the Arts.
MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS.
—An extensive stock.
RELIGIOUS AND DEVO-
TIONAL BOOKS.—Every de-
nomination of Christians. FAMILY
BIBLES of every quality.
SCHOOL BOOKS.—His stock
embraces every Book in demand.
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.
—All the Books used by the vari-
ous denominations, constantly on
hand.
STATIONERY.—Every article
of French, English and American
Staple and Fancy Stationery—a
very fine stock GOLD PENS, of ev-
ery kind and quality.
PAPER MACHE GOODS.—
Writing Desks, Port folios Cabinets,
Album, &c., made of this rich ma-
terial. Fine Engravings, Oil
Painting, and Illustrated Books.
BLANK BOOKS.—Manufac-
tured to order in any style. Record
Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and
every other kind of Books used by
sheriffs Clerks of Courts, &c. made
to any pattern. A large stock of
Record Books of all sizes constantly
on hand of superior quality.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Ledgers,
Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day Books
&c., &c. of my own manufacture, a
very heavy assortment always on
hand.
PAPER.—Printing Paper of all
sizes; Record Paper; French En-
glish and American Letter Paper
ruled or plain; Foolscap Paper of
every quality, ruled or plain; Col-
ored Papers; Wrapping Paper of
every kind, &c., &c.
WALL PAPER.—Teasers, Fire
Boards Borders Scenery Paper a
large assortment constantly on hand
PRINTING INK.—Type, and
every description of material used
in a Printing Office, always on hand
JOB PRINTING.—The best
Job Printing Office in the South is
connected with my establishment.
Plain and Fancy Printing, of every
description, neatly and promptly
executed.
BOOK BINDING.—Pamphlets
Music Books, Periodicals, Law
Books, &c., bound in every style,
at very low rates.
Merchants from the country
Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians and
Students, are assured it is their in-
terest to call and examine my
stock and prices before purchasing.
WM. STRICKLAND,
82 Dauphin-Street Mobile Ala.
JAMES MARTIN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law & So-
licitor in Chancery.
WILL, practice in Randolph and
the adjoining counties, and in
the Supreme Court of the State at
Montgomery.
Address, (pre-paid.) Oakfuskee,
Randolph county, Ala.
March 22,—1y.

C. C. PORTER,
Resident Surgeon Dentist.
Jacksonville, Ala.
PAYLON HOTEL,
H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.
June 1, 1852—1y.

NEW YORK EMPORIUM.
J. ADLER & CO.
HAVE just returned from the purchase of, and are now receiving
direct from New York a splendid and well selected Stock of
Spring and Summer
GOODS.
Of superior quality and of the latest styles and patterns. They deem
it unnecessary to enter into any further enumeration of articles, than
to say their stock embraces every variety needed in this market of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Ladies and Gentlemen's spring and summer Dress Goods,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,
Their old friends and customers, who have been long acquainted
with their manner of transacting business, are assured that they are
prepared to suit them in the quality, style and price of Goods. Give
us a call, and we will show you more fine, beautiful and cheap Goods
than we have room here to mention, and besides pledge ourselves that
we will make it your interest to purchase such articles as you may need.
Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY
ARE receiving one of the most splendid Stocks of
Spring and Summer
GOODS
Ever offered in this market, selected with care in the New York and
Philadelphia markets, and bought on the very best terms, to which
they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public
generally.
They challenge competition in price, quality and style.
April 12th 1853.—6t

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
WM. WHITE has just received his Stock of 'SPRING AND
SUMMER GOODS, which has been selected with great care for
this market. His Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies Dress
Goods, viz:
White and Printed Jacket and Swiss Muslins,
Tartan, Berages, Challeys, Silk Tissues,
Summer Silks, Lawns, Ginghams,
American and English Prints, Bobinets,
Bonnets and cap Ribbons, Laces,
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting,
Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
AND FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,
Grenette Cloths, Tweeds, Denims,
Chambrays, Stripes, Brown Linen,
Brown and Grass Linen Drilling, Cottonade,
With a large assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Goods, Saddlery,
Carriage Trimmings, Buggy Harness, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Mackerel, &c.
All of which he proposes to sell on favorable terms to punctual men,
and as to price—Call and see.
Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.
WALKER & PETTIT
AT MOUNT POLK, are now receiving a general assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS, such as are needed by the Plant-
ers of the country; and if you hear the cry "Goods are going up,"
just come to Mount Polk and we will sell you Goods as low or lower
than ever. All we ask is to give us a call, and pay us the "Ready
Rhino;" we shall only sell on time to customers who pay or care a year.
We also keep a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt,
Iron, Nails, and lots of that old Rye and Corn Whiskey, Brandy,
Gin, Rum and Wine.
Our thanks for past favors, and we hope by selling Goods cheaper
still, to receive more of the same sort.
N. B. Positively the last time we will say come to those who have
not settled and paid up their old accounts and notes; they will find
them in the hands of somebody else soon—so come up and comply with
your promise.
March 22, 1853.

FOR SALE.
THERE will be sold on the 30th
day of June next, 160 ACRES
of valuable land three-fourths of
a mile north east of the Town of
Oxford, with 60 or 70 acres in a
high state of cultivation. The land
is situated on Snow's Creek; has a
well of pure water, fences under
good repair, besides other improve-
ments. There will also be sold a
good PLANTATION WAG-
GON, with a yoke of Oxen, young
and well trained. Also Hogs, Cat-
tle and Farming Utensils, and 100
bushels of Corn. A NEGRO
WOMAN, who is a good cook,
washer and ironer, a good nurse
for the sick, and trusty and faithful—
a filly 3 years old, besides some
Household Furniture.
Sale will commence at the usual
hour in the Town of Oxford at the
house of Lucinda D. Wilson, de-
ceased.
Terms made known on the day of
sale. SARAH R. LIXENS.
May 17, 1853.—3t.

Land for Sale.
The undersigned now offers
for sale, on reasonable and ac-
commodating terms, his large
and valuable tract of land, situ-
ated in Choctawhatchee valley, nine miles
south east of White Plains. The tract
contains 650 Acres, mostly bottom land,
under good fence and in a high state
of cultivation. The improvements consist
of a large new two story Frame House,
Brick Kitchen and Smoke House, new
Gin House and cotton screw, and a num-
ber of comfortable negro cabins, barns,
cists, stables, &c. The place is well
watered, and being situated on the eastern
edge of the valley, is notably good for
cotton and grain but is admirably situ-
ated for a stock farm. No person who
desires to purchase valuable land can
fail to be pleased with this place.
JAMES A. WILLIAMS.
May 17, 1853.—4t.

Look Out for the Thief!
STOLEN from the sub-
scriber, near Rome, Ga.,
on the night of the 21st
of April, a Roan Horse, about sev-
en years of age, average size,
moves quick and active, ears al-
ways pointed forward—a consid-
erable blaze in the face. He was
taken in the direction of Jackson-
ville, Ala. A satisfactory reward
will be given for the Horse or Thief
or for any valuable information re-
lating to the same.
A. R. SMITH.
Rome, Ga. May 7, 1853.—5t.

BRUSHES.
WHITE Wash, Masons, Paint, Var-
nish, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh, Shoe
and Camel hair brushes, Sash tools &c.
for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN
DIGESTIVE FLUID.
GASTRIC JUICE.
PREPARED from KENNER, or the
fourth Stomach of the Ox, after di-
rection of Baron Liebig, the great Phys-
iological Chemist by J. S. Houghton,
M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.
"I DIGEST." Such is the true mean-
ing of the word Pepsin. It is the chief
element, or Great Digesting Principle
of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of
the Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stim-
ulating Agent of the Stomach and In-
testines. It is extracted from the Digest-
ive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a
TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely
like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemi-
cal powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE
and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it.
This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of
man can equal its curative powers. It
contains no ALCOHOL, ACIDS, or
NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely
agreeable to the taste, and may be taken
by the most feeble patients who cannot
eat a water cracker without acute dis-
tress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITA-
TIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.
Half a teaspoonful of Perry infused
in water, will digest or dissolve Free
Pounds of Rancid Beef in about two
hours, out of the stomach.
SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!
The SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon
which this remedy is based is in the
highest degree CURIOS and RE-
MARKABLE.
Call on the Agents, and get a Des-
criptive Circular, gratis, giving a large
amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE
from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr.
Combs's Physiology of Digestion; Dr.
Pereiro on Food and Diet; Dr. John W.
Draper, of New York University, Proof
Dunglison's Physiology; Proof Stillman,
of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Phys-
iology; &c., together with reports of
CURES from all parts of the United
States.
Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.
Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPsin is pre-
pared in Powder and in Fluid Form—
and in Prescription vials for the use of
Physicians. The Powder will be sent
by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar,
sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.
OBSERVES THIS!—Every
bottle of the genuine PEPsin bears
the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON,
M. D., sole proprietor, Philadel-
phia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark
secured.
Sold by all Druggists and Deal-
ers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR
per bottle.
Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jacksonville, ROBT. BATTIEY, Rome
Ga. Sept. 19, 1852.

LATEST FASHIONS.
PLEASANT G. MAY, (late of
the firms of Wayne & May and
of Satterfield & May) and John
Ray have associated themselves to-
gether in the Tailoring business.—
They return thanks to their respec-
tive friends and customers for the
liberal patronage heretofore exten-
ded to them, and announce that
they have opened shop in copart-
nership at the old stand of John
Ray on the east side of the public
square in Jacksonville under the
firm name and style of
MAY & RAY.
They are in the receipt of the latest
fashions from all the northern and
eastern cities and are prepared to
execute all work intrusted to them
in the best and most durable man-
ner and according to the latest
fashions. They feel confident they can
give general satisfaction as to
fit and style, and solicit a liberal
share of public patronage.
Jan 25, 1853.

LAST NOTICE.
I will attend at the times and places
mentioned below for the purpose of
finishing the assessment of Tax for the
present year.
Prec'd No. 3 Taylor's old place 16 May
" 2 Alexandria, 17
" 5 Polkville, 18
" 21 Sulphur Springs 19
" 4 Malheur Heat, 20
" 18 Oxford, 21
" 10 Rabbit Town, 23
" 11 White Plains, 24
" 12 Teague's & RJs 25
" 14 Sugar Hill, 26
" 18 Pine Grove, 27
" 16 Pounds, 28
" 17 Came Creek, 30
" 18 Muscadine, 21
" 19 Turnpike, 1st June
" 20 Borden's Beat, 2
" 9 Ladiga, 3
" 1 Jacksonville, 4
" 7 Colvin's, 6
" 6 Olathe, 7
At D. M. Walker's Store, 8
" 8 E. Allen's, 9
L. W. C. LYON, Tax Assessor.
May 3, 1853.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
TAKEN UP and posted
by Edward Manning, be-
fore W. C. Price, a cer-
tain dark bay Horse, left eye out,
a lump on his left side, supposed
to be 12 or 15 years old, about 14
hands high—appraised to thirty
dollars, 11th April, 1853.
Ap'l 26, '53.
A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.

STANTON PECKHAM'S
AUGUSTA HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GA.

CELEBRATED ARRABIAN
LINIMENT.
IT IS A FACT ESTABLISHED and
well known that the Arrabian Liniment
which caused the whole world to won-
der and admire. "With them the science
of chemistry, had its birth, and it is,
therefore, not at all strange that a peo-
ple so eminently successful in the hu-
ling art, and so persevering and daring
in character, should by actual and un-
tiring experiment, discover remedies for
surpassing in efficacy all others for the
cure of those diseases incident to them-
selves from their mode of life. The greater
part of their time being spent in hazard-
ous and bloody warfare with the differ-
ent tribes, they were subject to the most
violent attacks of rheumatism, paraly-
sis, neuralgia and various inflammatory
diseases, as also, the most horrid
wounds, sprains, bruises, tumors, swell-
ings, diseases of the joints, &c., &c. All
these diseases they were so surprisingly
efficient in curing, that the afflicted
looked with wonder and attributed their
skill to the powers of magic. H. G.
FARRELL'S ARRABIAN LINIMENT
is a "composition" of balsams and oils,
from rare plants peculiar to this country,
and it was by the use of the articles
composing the great remedy that not
only the physicians, but even the wild
Arabs of the desert were enabled to per-
form such marvellous cures. The Arab
steed is world-renowned for his beautiful
symmetry of form, his unsurpassed
speed and agility, and the incredible fa-
tigue he is capable of enduring. Why
is it? Because from the time of his birth
his limbs are carefully watched, and up-
on the first appearance of disease the
magic lotion is applied, and such things
as confirmed swellings, pock-evil, fistu-
lingo, scratches, spavins, lameness,
etc., etc. are unknown. The same re-
sult will follow in all cases where H. G.
Farrell's Genuine Arrabian Liniment is
used in time. Therefore delay not in
procuring a good supply of it, for every
dollar spent in it will save you twenty,
and a great deal of suffering, if not your
life.
Look out for Counterfeits!
The public are cautioned against an-
other counterfeit, which has lately made
its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's
Arrabian Liniment, the most dangerous
of all the counterfeits, because his having
the name of Farrell, many will buy it in
good faith, without the knowledge that a
counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps
only discover their error when the spu-
rious mixture has wrought its evil ef-
fects.
The genuine article is manufactured
only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and
proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No.
17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom
all applications for Agencies must be
addressed. Be sure you get it with the
letters H. G. Farrell's thus—H. G.
FARRELLS—and his signature on the
wrapper, all others are counterfeits.
Sold by
HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jacksonville, Ala.
W. F. CALDWELL,
Oakfusky, Randolph, Ala.,
and by regularly authorized agents
throughout the United States.
Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1
per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every
town, village and hamlet in the United
States, in which one is not already es-
tablished. Address H. G. Farrell as
above, accompanied with good reference
as to character, responsibility, &c.
May 3, 1853.—4t.

RANDOLPH TAX SALES.
WILL be sold before the Court
house door in the Town of
Wedgwood, on the first Monday in
June next, the following described
real estate, or so much thereof as
will satisfy and discharge the tax
and cost due thereon for the year
1852.
South west quarter of south east
quarter of S. 10, T. 18, R. 10, as
the property of James L. Newell—
Tax and cost \$3 22.
West half of north west fourth
of S. 32, T. 17, R. 9. West half of
south west fourth of S. 29, T. 17, R. 9.
Owner unknown—tax and cost,
\$2 40.
North west fourth of north west
fourth, S. 30, T. 18, R. 9, as the
property of Ansel B. Strickland—
tax and cost \$2 45.
North east fourth of south east
fourth, S. 3, T. 18, R. 9, as the prop-
erty of Smith of Georgia—tax and
cost \$2 57 1-2.
South east fourth of the south
east fourth, S. 10, T. 20, R. 13, as
the property of Blanford Cash, a
free man of color—tax and cost
\$2 52 1-2.
N. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 S. 22, T.
21, R. 13. W. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, S.
24, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1-4 of S. E.
1-4, S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1-4
of N. E. 1-4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13.
South part of S. W. fourth S. 13, T.
21, R. 13, as the property of Wilson
N. Roberts—tax and cost \$5 4 3-4.
West half of S. 21, T. 30, R. 10.
Owner unknown—Tax 4 years—
tax and cost \$6 20.
East half of S. E. fourth S. 7, T.
17, R. 10, owner unknown, tax 4
years; tax and cost \$4 80.
N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth,
S. 11, T. 22, R. 13, as the property
of —Thompson; tax and cost
\$2 25.
WM. JOHNS, T. C.
March 8, 1853.

DALLAS HOUSE.
By S. B. GIBB.
Water Street, Selma, Ala.
This elegant and com-
modious House is thor-
oughly furnished for the
reception of visitors, for
whose comfort and convenience no
pains or expense will be spared by
the Proprietor. Dec. 1852—17.

A. P. FETTER,
BOOK SELLER,
Corner of Exchange Hotel,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
Offers for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS

STATIONARY,
Comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English School Books; Miscellaneous Books and Books for Libraries; children's story and toy books.

Also, Staple & Fancy Stationery.
School Books of every kind used in our schools.

BLANK BOOKS, all sorts and sizes. **BOOKS AND TESTAMENTS,** Hymn Books, &c.

STATIONARY,—Every article in this line.

WRITING PAPER of every size, quality and color.

WRAPPING PAPER of every variety.

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Libraries furnished, and Schools, Academies, and Colleges supplied at fair prices.

All are invited to call and examine stock and prices. Country Merchants would do well to send in their orders.

HUGGINS & GOLDSBY,
SELMA, ALA.

HAVE now in store a large assortment of **SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS** of the newest Fall and Winter styles, consisting in part of:

Rich Brocade Silks, Plain Pou de Sole, Gros d' Orleans, Gros d' Rhine;

Ottoman and other styles Plain Dress Silks;

Gros Grain and other styles full Mourning Silks;

Satin de Chine and Glace Silks; Rich printed Cashmere de Ecosse; Mousseline de Lane, Printed Satin de Lane, and Rich printed Satin Repe new articles;

Rich Brocade, watered and plain, White Silks;

Plain de Laines, all colors; Plain French and English Merinos, all colors;

Ribbons, Mantillas, Vesettes, Cloaks, Shawls, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries and Muslin Goods in great variety.

Dec. 14, 1852.

Coughs, Colds &c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Louden's Indian Expectorant, Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup, and Hafeland's Syrup of Tar.

For sale by **HENDRICK & NISBET.**

March 9, 1852.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville, Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the Town of Jacksonville, and is prepared to accommodate those who may desire, with Carriages and Buggies, double and single horse; and Saddle and Harness horses; and also to keep Horses by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.

Strangers who may visit Jacksonville, by enquiring for the Stables of the undersigned can be furnished with conveyances at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE.

Nov. 28, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned Administrator on the 23rd day of March, instant, by the Judge of the Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, to the estate of John M. Ryan, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay.

DANIEL T. RYAN,
Administrator.

March 29, 1853.—6c.

R. H. SLOUGH. J. B. ELSTON.

Slough, Elston & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 2, 1852.

SPRING STYLES, 1853.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas.

CHARLESTON.
Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$17.50, to Philadelphia \$19, and to New York \$20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of the Southern Cars, via Wilmington, N. C., from which point two daily trains are despatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the 8 o'clock only connecting at Weldon, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid with heavy T rail) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers will themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, and New York in 50½ hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 58 hours, and New York in 61½ hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had from **E. WINSLOW,** Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.

March 30, 1852.

Important to Planters, Merchants Professional Men &c.

GEORGE OATES'

PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC STORES.

234 & 236 King St., Charleston, S. C.

SOLE agent for the following Eminent Piano Forte Manufacturers:

1. P. ERARD, of Paris and London, (founded 1788) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize, Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Piano Fortes made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.

2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.

3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York.

4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years.

5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute, Phila.

All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodians from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.

Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St. at the bend.

GEORGE OATES.

June 1, 1852.—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at **WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE** for GENTLEMEN.

Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us.

June 1, 1852.—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 21 Hayne Street, BENJ. W. FORCE, JOHN P. FORCE, BENJ. CONLEY.

June 1, 1852.—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL.

By **H. L. BUTTERFIELD,**
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.

June 1, 1852.—1y.

Wool Carding.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the Wool Carding Factory, known as Ricks & Loyd's factory, on Cane Creek, twelve miles south of Jacksonville, and four and a half south of Alexandria. His machinery is now in fine order, and he is prepared to execute promptly and upon the usual terms, any kind of carding needed in this section. He will also have a Burr Gin, for the purpose of cleansing wool of burrs, in operation by the first of May next. Wool rolls will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

Ap. 5, 1853. **J. W. EZELL.**

From Gunter's Landing to GOSHEEN.

CONNECTING at Gunter's Landing with the daily line of Mail Boats from Decatur; and at Gosheen, 15 miles above Jacksonville, with J. R. Powell's Daily Mail Stages, between Montgomery and Rome.

Leave Gunter's Landing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on arrival of Decatur Mail Boat.

Leave Gosheen Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, on arrival of Montgomery Stage.

FARE.

Gunter's Landing to Montgomery, \$15 00 in Rome, 75 c.

DAVID R. FULLENWIDER,
Gosheen, Cherokee Co., Ala. Jan. 20, '53.

United States Mail Line.
Through in 50 to 55 Hours!!
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS,

Leave Adger's Wharves every Saturday afternoon and each alternate Wednesday or Saturday.

JAMES ADGER, J. DICKSON, 1500 Tons. **M. BERRY,** 1200 Tons. **Commander.**

The SOUTHERNER. W. FOSTER, will leave each alternate Wednesday; having been newly coppered and guards raised, is now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent.

HENRY MISSROON, Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Sou. Wharves. Cabin Passage, \$25 00. Steerage, \$8 00.

N. B. A new ship will be placed on the line to connect with the Southern on Wednesdays. Feb. 22, 1853.

INSURANCE.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, Agent FOR the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, is prepared to take LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE, in the Counties of Benton and Talladega, on the most liberal terms.—Applications promptly attended to. Office, Talladega, Ala. Jan. 11, 1853.

TAKE HEED.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Stipes & White (this day dissolved) are requested to come forward and settle, as the late partners are compelled to make collections as soon as possible.

Jan. 4th 1853.

TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

JOEL H. FARMER

CONTINUES the above named business on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala., where he keeps constantly on hand, every species of Tin Ware in domestic use. He is also prepared, upon the shortest notice, to execute in this and adjoining Counties, all orders for tin roofing and guttering of houses, stove pipes and other articles of sheet iron, &c. Prices uniformly moderate and reasonable.

Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, will be taken in exchange for Tinware.

Good new Feathers for sale on reasonable terms.

Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange for work.

Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1853.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES of LAND adjoining the town of Jacksonville, in first class farming part of the new plan of said town. For particulars of quality of soil, price, and terms of payment, enquire at the Republican Office. January 11, 1853.—1y.

E. HALEMAN,
AT E. J. DONNELLY'S OLD STAND, MONTGOMERY.

GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE.

MERCHANTS and PLANTERS will always find a large Stock at lowest prices. Dec. 21, 1852.—6m.

W. A. SMITH. JOR. HUNTER.

GROCERS, No. 39, Commerce street, MOBILE, ALA.

Have constantly on hand and for sale, a large Stock consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

125 Hds. Orleans SUGARS, 250 Bbls. do. MOLASSES, 100 Ht. do. do. 200 Bbls. Whiskey, (various brands), 350 Bbls. Flour, 600 Sack RIO COFFEE, 150 do. Lagura, Java, Mocha, do. 300 Boxes Tobacco, (various brands), 50 Half Pipes Brandy (all kinds), 5 do. do. Holland Gin, 50 Bbls. American do. 50 Bbls. 100 Ht. Bla. Mon. Whis. 50 Cr. Casks Mac's Fern Sherry, Port and Malaga Wine. 50 M Segars—different brands.

Mobile, Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

PATTISON HOUSE,
No. 28 Royal Street, MOBILE, ALA.

ASKED & PALMER, Proprietors.

The above Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of visitors. Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Moon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors.

JAMES LOYD,
June 1, 1852.—1y. Proprietor.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.

TAKEN up and posted by **N. H. MULLINE,** a certain Slave, rei. Mare, with a small star in her forehead, 12 years old, about 16 hands high; she had a bell on when taken up—appraised at \$40 00 before W. C. Price, Esq. 7th May, 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge P. C.
May 10, 1853.

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

HAVING thoroughly overhauled, still continuing to run the following Steamers, as above, viz:

DAVID L. ADAMS, (Iron.) **CHATHAM, (Iron.)** **THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE.**

Which, with tow boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-packet D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded free of commission.

In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bill of lading should be addressed to **GEO. H. JOHNSTON,** President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to **JOHN A. MOORE,** Agent, Augusta, Ga. July 1, 1852.—1y.

DIRECTORS.
Savannah, Geo. H. JOHNSTON, W. C. O. DRISCOLL, Andrew Low, Cha's GREEN, Edw'd PADDELOW, JOSEPH S. FAY, JOSEPH WASHBURN.

Augusta, J. R. BUCKLEY, S. HOPEINS, J. S. METCALF, E. SHERMAN, JAMES HOPE, G. M. NEWTON.

TALLADEGA PLANK ROAD STAGE LINE.

James H. Powell, Proprietor.

LEAVES Montgomery daily at 5 a. m., via Wetumpka, Nixburg, (or Leonard's) Socaptoy, (or Bradford,) Syllogassa, Mardisville, to Talladega by 7 o'clock, p. m., same day; thence six times a week via Alexandria, Jacksonville and Cave Springs to Rome, Ga. by 8 p. m., next day.

Time: Mont. to Tal. (90 miles) 14 hours. " to Rome, (180 ") 36 "

The Central Plankroad over which the line runs is now completed to Syllogassa—distance from Montgomery seventy miles.

The remainder of the staging is over the finest natural road and through the most picturesque country in the South.

The public are assured of good coaches and teams, and accommodating drivers.

Fare to Rome, Ga. \$12 50 " Jacksonville 10 00 " Talladega 6 50 " Wetumpka 1 00

For passage apply to **JOHN G. MOORE,** Montgomery Hall, and R. G. WALKER, Exchange Hotel.

August 31, 1852.

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jacksonville, Fla.—Try him. Feb. 25d, 1853.

RISLEY'S, OR Dr. Townsend's Sands, and Louden's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Pannacea.

For sale by **HENDRICK & NISBET**

March 6, 1852.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

COLOGNE (Bell) Extra for the Handkerchief, Pomatium, Rose Bears and Maceassar Oil Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c. For sale by **HENDRICK & NISBET.**

March 8, 1852.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for Flour, Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton County, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.

I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE, in Montgomery Ala., from W. T. Hiley, Esq., and will be much obliged to the public for such patronage as they may extend to me, and pledge myself to fully maintain its reputation as a hotel of the first class.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of H. Taylor, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 17th day of March, 1853; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

MATTHEW T. TAYLOR,
JOHN B. TAYLOR,
April 5, 1853. Administrators.

Dr. C. S. REEVES,

HAVING located on the Wetumpka road, two miles below Eli Howell's will give prompt attention to the practice of Medicine, and keep on hand a full supply of Family Medicines.

April 5th 1853.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.

—ALSO—
Wholesale and Retail Dealers In Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

ROBERT T. McCAY.

Rome Oct. 14, 1852. —BLANKS—
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ROME.
WARE HOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants,
ROME, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into a partnership, for the purpose of doing a **WARE-HOUSE** and **Commission Business**, under the firm and style of **M. A. STOVALL & Co.** They will have completed by the first of September, 1852, a large and commodious **Ware House**, immediately in the centre of the business part of Rome, where they will be prepared to receive, store and sell any species of merchandise; Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, &c. &c. They will also make liberal advances on cotton or other produce in store or will ship the same to Charleston, Savannah or Augusta, charging only the legal interest on the amount advanced. From the long experience of one of the firm in the Commission Business they flatter themselves they present advantages to planters sending produce to this point, not surpassed by any House in Rome. Their charges will correspond with those of other Houses in the city.

M. A. STOVALL,
J. H. LUMPKIN,
D. S. PRINCE.

CHECKS on New York or Charleston at sight, sold and advance made on cotton or other produce, either stored or shipped by **DAN'L S. PRINCE, Agent.**

Bl. St. of So. Ca., at Rome, Geo. August 31, 1852.

ROME DRUG STORE,
In the House formerly occupied by Stevenson and Duncan.

WE are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS,

of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at wholesale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment is very fine, consisting of the following articles:

Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Aconites, Crocus, Calomel, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph. Quinine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver, Phos. Calc., Precipit. Chloroform.

Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical instruments, Dental files and sockets, gold and tin foil, paints, oils, dyes, varnishes, putty, glass of every size, putrifiers of the finest quality, brushes of every style, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps, sperm and adamantine candles, sperin and Lin. oil, burning fluid, corn and pearl starch, Physicians' office furniture, stationary fine variety, fine chewing tobacco, extra fine cigars, Macabro, Scotch and rapeseed snuff, fine French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphene, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medicinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian medicines, and all the most approved and popular patent medicines. A variety of fancy articles, and all other articles to be found in the Druggists line.

DR. S. B. PEARCE & CO.

May 25, 1852.

Ware House and Commission Merchants.

W. JOHNSON

RESPECTFULLY renders his thanks to his old Customers and the public for their past patronage and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. He pledges himself to give his entire attention to his business—and all orders for articles wanted will meet with prompt attention. He will always be found at his Ware Rooms to give attention to the reception of Cotton or other goods—or at his repository ready to fit you out with a Buggy or Carriage.

Sept. 14, 1852.

"VENE VIDE VICE"

WHY, McCay, what in the world are you going to do with all this Hardware? Is the daily exclamation of all who visit the Hardware Store—"Sell it!" I reply, Yes, and will sell it; for the people are beginning to find out that when they want Hardware the **HARDWARE STORE** is the place to find it, and at Fair Prices at that. And it is now well settled that Rome will support an exclusive Hardware Store. Come then Gentlemen and Ladies, one and all, and examine my Stock—the largest in the State, North of Augusta—and see the signs! for you will find many things, and useful ones, too, at McCays, that you never saw before. An enumeration of my stock would fill the Courier, for it is extensive and various.

For Tinners' use, I have Tin, &c., and will sell it low for the tin or on short credit.

For Blacksmiths, I have Iron, Anvils, Belloves, Vises, Stock and Dies, Hammer, Axes, Springs, &c. &c.

For Farmers I have all the useful tools in their line, and the same for Carpenters, Coopers, Tanners, Shoemakers &c. &c.

Also, Mill Saws, &c.—Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Gun Locks, Wrenches, Tubes, Cutters, Wadding, &c. &c.

And for the special accommodation of those going to **HOUSE KEEPING**, I have the most beautiful stock of Table Cutlery; Silver Forks, Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. ever brought to this country. Also, Tubs, Mats, Spittoons, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Plates, and Trays, together with a thousand and one other "furnishings," too tedious to mention.

Come one, come all, and examine for yourself.

File Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 17.—No. 22.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1853.

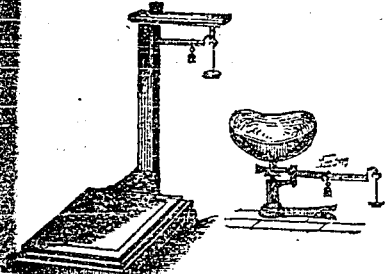
Whole No. 860

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
AT \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
above rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.
May 10, 1853—1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.**
Near the Mansion House, Formerly
Keers and Hope's, Broad
Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston pri-
ces for cash.
May 10, 1853—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
**ORIGN & DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS &c.**
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
All orders will be strictly attended to,
and the lowest prices charged.



N. B.—They are the sole Agents in
the South for Fairbanks' Patent Plat-
form and Counter Scales.
May 10, 1853—1y.

Augusta Seed Store.
THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is
removed to the first door above the
State Bank, and nearly opposite the
United States and Globe Hotels, where
the subscriber has received, and will con-
tinue to receive throughout the season,
his stock of fresh and genuine Garden
seeds, crop 1851.
Allowance made to country dealers.
Red and White Clover Seed, Blue
Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant As-
paragus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c.
May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.
Near the Mansion House, Formerly
Keers and Hope's, Broad
Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston pri-
ces for cash.
May 10, 1853—1y.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving di-
rect from manufacturers, both North
and South, the largest and best assortment
of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors,
Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—
Together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Belts, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and
Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with
full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous
BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money
in the country, the subscribers are de-
termined to sell goods this season lower
than any house in Charleston or Augus-
ta.

Merchants from the country will please
call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.
May 10, 1853—1y. Augusta, Ga.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Os-
saburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory
Prices by the bale. FIVE per
cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

BAKER & HART,
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.
WE keep constantly on hand a large
and well selected stock of
All Goods in our Line,
which are purchased in the best markets,
upon the most favorable terms, and
would ask our country friends to give us
a call when visiting our city.
Particular attention is given to the fill-
ing of orders, and the lowest prices charged
at all times—we also receive Cotton
and all produce from our customers.
May 10, 1853—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
PROPERTY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and
will fill all orders at Charleston prices.
May 10, 1853.

BONES & BROWN,
Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery, Guns, &c.
May 10, 1853. Augusta, Ga.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. TAYLOR, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York pri-
ces—copied by Wright, Nichols and Compu-
tation, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. May 10, 1853. 1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING.
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-
ING. Gentlemen can find at this es-
tablishment every article necessary for
their wardrobe. Having paid strict at-
tention to the purchase and manufacture
of their goods, they can offer them at the
lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-
pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk
Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the
new styles of Goods from New York,
they can offer their customers advantages
they have not heretofore enjoyed.—
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and
examine.
May 10, 1853—1y.

PIANO FORTES.
THE SUBSCRIBER would
respectfully call the attention
of their friends and the public, to their
assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany
PIANO FORTES, from the well known
and justly celebrated Manufacturers of
Bacon & Raven, A. H. Cole & Co.
and Dubois & Seabury, N. York,
which are warranted in every respect to
be at least fully equal to any instru-
ments manufactured in this country or
Europe.

The subscriber would also state that
the instruments now on hand are of the
latest patterns and fashions, and fresh
from the manufacturers. For sale at very
low prices for cash or city acceptance at
GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S.
Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St.
Augusta, Georgia.
May 10, 1853—1y.

LAW NOTICES.
JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his
care in the counties of Jefferson,
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.
Office at ASHVILLE, St. Clair coun-
ty, Ala. March 8, 1853.

James A. McComb,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
Court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. L. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY, 1y

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Whitely & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
G. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS, 1y

Turley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladega and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRES no political office, He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to THE PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-
kee, Benton and Talladega—also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row,



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Soil of the South.
RYE PASTURES.

The fact is remarkable, though
undeniably true, that the Southern
States of this confederacy, comprise
the only country on the face of the
earth, where grass is not consid-
ered a production of prime impor-
tance. Now, I would ask, is it
quite certain that we cotton plan-
ters have judged wisely in setting
at naught a crop on which all the
world besides, places the highest
value? My own persuasions are
clear, that in this matter we have
most egregiously erred.

But I am not going to open a
tirade in favor of clover, timothy,
lucerne or any other favorite grass-
es. My purpose is to call atten-
tion to the importance of rye, or
barley, lots for the winter and
spring pasturage of cows, calves,
sheep, colts and pigs. Cotton and
corn will continue, especially the
former, to engross most of our
attention; but cotton is not the
sacred bonum of southern planter.
He wants above all things, a
healthy and happy family—at
least, it is of infinitely more con-
sequence than scores of cotton bags.
But it is plainly impossible that
he can have a healthy family or
able bodied laborers without ade-
quate supplies of nourishing food.
In most or all other countries, this
food is derived, directly or indi-
rectly, from meadows or other grass
lands. Beef, pork, mutton, milk
and butter, for the full develop-
ment of the physical man, as well
as hay, that rough forage, without
which the best supply of grain
would but ill sustain our horses,
mules and oxen, come to us chiefly
from grass or herbage, under one
name or another. The great value
of this sort of crop, though almost
spurned by the cotton planters,
may be appreciated by the well
known fact, that in most other
countries, lands well adapted to
the production of grass, sell for
much higher prices than those on
which grains are grown. The
woods and old fields in this country
afford tolerable grazing during the
summer months—but how do our
cattle fare in the winter, especial-
ly the young ones and their dams?
I need not state what every body
knows. I need not denounce the
absurdity of expecting thrifty
calves, colts, lambs and pigs from
dams, which for at least one-third
of the year, have scarcely food
enough to keep their breathing ap-
paratus in motion.

Admit that our soil and climate
are inappropriate to the blue grass
and clover of Kentucky, on which
such herds of bees, hogs and
mules are raised, we have a capital
resource in rye, wheat, and barley
fields. In this temperate region
they can be made to supply far
more rich and valuable winter gra-
zing, than the best perennial grass-
es in the world, except perhaps,
the Musquit grass of the Southern
prairies. I shall hardly be con-
tradicted in the assertion, that but
few cotton planters supply their
families during winter and spring
with rich milk and butter—their
milk being a meagre worthless fluid,
and butter when good for any
thing, purchased in distant mar-
kets. Now to ensure an abun-
dant of these prime articles of hu-
man diet, every man who owns a
field, has in the month of Septem-
ber to put the required quantity of
land in good tilth, say two to ten
acres according to family wants,
scatter broadcast, cotton seed at
the rate of twelve or fifteen bush-
els to the acre, and sow the ground
in rye, wheat or barley. Either
of these grains will answer the re-
quired purpose; but as Rye grows
well on comparatively poor land,
is a plant sufficiently hardy to
withstand any winter weather, and
when eaten off so as to leave scarce
a vestige of vegetable life, as late
as the middle or last of March,
will then, if cattle are turned off,
mature a good crop of grain, it
would seem to be the preferable
article.

An opinion prevails that Rye is
a very uncertain crop, and for that
reason I presume few planters
attempt to raise it. Its value is in-
contestable for winter pasturage;
for bread, and especially for light
breakfast cakes, it is far preferable
to the poor nutritious Buckwheat
flour we import from N. Jersey.

The alleged uncertainty of the
rye crop in this country is attribut-
able, I think, to two causes. First
the use of effete seed, to a great
extent, deteriorated by bad hus-
bandry, and the continued at-
tempts at reproduction in the same
region of country for the last fifty
or seventy years. Secondly, to an
ignorance of the fact, that a light
spring frost will destroy the bloom
and of course prevent the forma-
tion of seed or grain. Good seed
procured from Kentucky, or some
other State where Rye crops are
skillfully and carefully cultivated
for profit, sown in this State as late
as January, so as to throw the for-
mation of the heads to a period too
late to be damaged by frost, can
scarcely fail of a crop. But early
sown Rye, September or October,
kept down by close grazing till the
middle of March, might turn out
still better; at any rate, that prac-
tice is successful in the counties of
Hancock, Washington and else-
where in Middle Georgia. C.

"I will tell you—George Washington
of Virginia, a member of this House."
"Oh," replied Samuel Adams quickly,
"that will never do—never!"
"It must do, it shall do," said John
and for these reasons, the Southern
and Middle States are both to enter
heartily in the cause, and their argu-
ments are potent! they say that New
England holds the physical power in
her hands, and they fear the result. A
New England commander, with New
England perseverance, all united ap-
pal them. For this cause they hang back.
Now the only course is to ally their
fears and give them nothing to com-
plain of, and this can be done in no
other way but by appointing a South-
ern chief over this force, and then all
will rush to the standard. This policy
will blend us in one mass—will be re-
sistless."

At this, Samuel Adams seemed great-
ly moved. They talked over the preli-
minary circumstances, and John asked
his cousin to second the motion. Mr.
Adams went in, took the floor, and put
all his strength in the delineation he
had prepared, all aiming at the
adoption of the army. He was
ready to own the army, appoint a
commander, vote supplies, and
proceed to business. After his
speech had been finished, some
doubted, some feared. His warmth
increased with the occasion, and to
all these doubts and hesitations he
replied:

"Gentlemen, if Congress will
not adopt the army, before ten
months have set, New England will
adopt it, and she will undertake
the struggle alone—yes, with a
strong arm, a clear conscience, she
will front the foe single handed."

This had the desired effect. They
saw New England was neither
playing nor to be played with.
They agreed to appoint a day. A
day was fixed. It came. Mr.
Adams went in, took the floor,
urged the measure, and after some
debate it passed.

The next thing was to get a com-
mander for this army, with sup-
plies, &c. All looked to Mr. Ad-
ams on the occasion, and he was
ready. He took the floor and went
into a delineation of the character
of Gen. Ward, bestowing upon
him the encomiums which then be-
longed to no one else. At the end
of the eulogy, he said—"But this
is not the man I have chosen." He
then went into the character of a
commander-in-chief, such as was
required by the peculiar situation
of the colonists at this juncture.
And after he had presented the
qualifications in his strongest lan-
guage and given reasons for the
nomination he was about to make,
he said:

"Gentlemen, I know these quali-
fications are high, but we all know
they are useful in this chief.
Does any one say they are not to
be obtained in this country? In
reply, I have to say they are; they
reside in one of our own body,
and he is the person whom I now
nominate, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of
Virginia."

Washington, who sat on Mr.
Adams' right hand, was looking
him intently in the face, to watch
the name he was about to announce
and not expecting it would be his,
sprang from his seat the minute
he heard it, and rushed into an
adjoining room. Mr. Adams had
told his brother Samuel to ask for
an adjournment as soon as the
nomination was made, in order to
give the members time to delib-
erate, and the result is before the
world.

Every qualification seemed to cluster
in him; and it was confidently believed
that the army would not receive any
appointment over him.—What then was
to be done? Difficulties thickened at
every step. The struggle was to be
long and bloody. Without union all
was lost. The country, and the whole
country must come in.—One pulsation
must beat through all hearts.—The cause
was one, and the army must be one.
The members had talked, debated, con-
sidered and guessed, and yet the deci-
sive step had not been taken. At
length Mr. Adams came to his conclu-
sion. The means of resolving it were
somewhat singular, and nearly as fol-
lows:

He was walking one morning before
Congress Hall, apparently in deep
thought, when his cousin, Samuel Adams,
came up to him, and said:
"What is the topic with you this
morning?"
"Oh the army," he replied. "I'm de-
termined to go into the Hall this morn-
ing, and enter on a full detail of the
colonies, in order to show the absolute
need of taking some decisive steps.—
My whole aim will be to induce Con-
gress to appoint the day for adopting
the army as the legal army of these
united colonies of North America, and
then to hint at an election of Comman-
der-in-Chief."

"Well," said Samuel Adams. "I like
that cousin John; but on whom have
you fixed as that commander?"

sheer cliff of 240 feet, verified by
measurement since. About 200
feet of this is a wall of rock, a
slope being caused of some 30 or
40 feet at the foot of the accu-
mulation of debris from the moun-
tain. Near this slope a birch tree
some six inches in diameter sprang
up from a crevice in the rock where
it found . . . On reaching the
cliff, Goslin approached the verge,
and seeming to be intently looking
at something below, called Marie,
saying "Don't you see that ground
hog down there?" pointing over
the cliff. She, however, suspect-
ing some meditated wrong from
the conduct of G. and his wife
would not look, when he took hold
of her and pulled her to the verge
of the precipice, insisting on her
looking. Her fears taking a tangible
shape, she cried, "Take, don't
throw me down the mountains,"
when in an instant he seized and
hurled her over the cliff. By a
marvelous providence, the girl fell
so as to strike the birch tree, which
swayed outward and uprooted, but
threw her clear of the rocks at the
foot, into a large bed of leaves be-
yond, insensible, but alive.

Goslin and his wife, it is pre-
sumed, after this, went home, sup-
posing their victim dashed to
atoms. Maria lay all Sunday
night at the spot where she fell.
It is remote from any house or road
and seldom trodden by human foot.
On Monday morning she crawled
nearly a mile to a pond, and after
drinking profusely, relapsed into
insensibility. On Monday night
and Tuesday-morning, by the aid
of two short sticks, which she stuck
into the ground at arms length,
then dragging herself forward, she
came within call of a house. Aid
was immediately obtained, and she
was removed to the county poor
house, where the best surgical
help within reach was called.

On examination, it was decided
that no bones were broken, but the
body was dreadfully mangled, the
flesh of the abdomen and stomach
being dreadfully torn by the force
of the fall, and also by striking the
tree, portions of the flesh being
found adhering to the broken
branches. But no intestines were
wounded, and this portion of the
injuries was not deemed fatal. The
right leg, however—upon which
she undoubtedly struck—was a
mass of bruised flesh.

The story of Maria seemed so
improbable at first, that it was not
believed. But an examination of
the spot verified it all, as to the fact
of her fall. Her shoe was found
at the base of the sheer cliff, the
tree broken, uprooted, and frag-
ments of clothing, flesh, &c., on
the splintered branches. The
height of the cliff too was verified
by measurement.

These facts are given from the
deposition of Maria, taken by Jus-
tice Lefever, of New Paliz, who
issued a warrant for the arrest of
Goslin and wife. But by some
mismanagement of the officers,
Goslin got wind of the girl's escape
and the judicial proceedings, and
fled into a dense swamp in the vi-
cinity.—His flight however, goes
far to establish his guilt and that
of the girl's statement.—Mrs. Gos-
lin being on the verge of confine-
ment, was not arrested.

The cause of this extraordinary
crime are well known. Maria is a
girl of loose character, and a con-
nection had existed between her
and Goslin, which she not only
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doubtedly buoyed her and rendered
the force of the fall less impetu-
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last accounts, and likely to recover.

If your husband looks grave,
let him alone; don't disturb or an-
noy him.
Oh, pshaw! when I'm married,
the soberer my husband looked,
the more fun I'd rattle about his
ears. Don't disturb him." I guess
so! I'd salt his collar—and pep-
per his tea—and sugar his beef-
steak—and tread on his toes—and
hide his newspaper—and sew to
his pockets—and put pins in his
slippers—and dip his cigars in wa-
ter—and I wouldn't stop for the
Great Mogul, till I had shortened
his long face to my liking. Certain-
ly he'd 'get vexed,' there wouldn't
be any fun in teasing him if he
didn't and that would give his mel-
ancholy blood a good healthy start

Horrible Attempt to
MURDER.
[From the Uster (N. Y.) Republican.]

The following particulars of a
horrible attempt to murder, and
the escape of the victim from in-
stant death, have been related to
us by gentlemen from the neigh-
hood of the scene, and incredible
as they seem, their correctness is
fully verified by the most reliable
testimony.

Maria Cross a girl of sixteen or
seventeen, resides in the town of
Rochester, in "the Trap" neigh-
borhood, at the foot of the Shaw-
angunk mountain, where also lives
Jacob Goslin. Goslin is a married
man, of some 25 years, and was a
boatman on the Delaware and
Hudson canal last season.

On Sunday afternoon, April
10th, Maria was passing Goslin's
house, when he and his wife came
out urgently inviting the girl to
take a walk with them to the
top of the mountain, Mrs. G. tak-
ing hold of her hand and insisting
she should go. The girl finally
complied, and the three walked to
the highest point of the ridge, be-
tween the Traps and Paliz Point
and Lake.

On the south east or New Paliz
side of this range at this point, to
which Goslin, his wife and the
girl went, the mountain presents a

sheer cliff of 240 feet, verified by
measurement since. About 200
feet of this is a wall of rock, a
slope being caused of some 30 or
40 feet at the foot of the accu-
mulation of debris from the moun-
tain. Near this slope a birch tree
some six inches in diameter sprang
up from a crevice in the rock where
it found . . . On reaching the
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the conduct of G. and his wife
would not look, when he took hold
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shape, she cried, "Take, don't
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when in an instant he seized and
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night at the spot where she fell.
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drinking profusely, relapsed into
insensibility. On Monday night
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his long face to my liking. Certain-
ly he'd 'get vexed,' there wouldn't
be any fun in teasing him if he
didn't and that would give his mel-
ancholy blood a good healthy start

and his eyes would snap and spar-
kle, and he'd say, "Fanny, will
you be quiet or not? and I should
laugh and pull his whiskers, and
say, decidedly 'No!' and then I
should tell him I hadn't the slight-
est idea how handsome he looked
when he was vexed, and then he
would pretend not to hear the
compliment—but would pull up
his dicky, and take a sly peep in
the glass (for all that!) and then
lie'd begin to grow amiable, and
get off his stills, and be just as
agreeable all the rest of the even-
ing as if he wasn't my husband,
and all because I didn't follow that
stupid bit of advice, 'to let him
alone.' Just as if I didn't know!
Just imagine me, Fanny, sitting
down on a cricket in the corner,
with my forefingers in my mouth,
looking out of the sides of my eyes
and waiting till that man got rea-
dy to speak to me! You can see
at once it would be—he—Well
the amount of it is, I shouldn't do
it!"—Fanny Fern.

"We love a brave man. Not
your bearded musket bearer, who
stalks like a puppet to the battle
field, and pops a ball or two in the
air, and then retires; but the man
who has inherent in the inmost
recesses of his soul that fortitude
of character, that invincible Spartan
spirit, which spurs the base
promptings to evil, and chooses
only the true path, whose mile-
stones are virtue. The soldier is
well in his place—he is a necessity
So is the bull-dog. Excellent; both
of them, in case of hostility. But
the man whose stern purpose is
not to bend from the right, is the
angel of earth. But alas! like the
angel's visits, they are very few.
It is seldom you see a man bear the
ills of life, its miseries and cares,
and come out from the ordeal pure.
It is told in history that during the
celebration of the festivals of Di-
ana in Orthia, youths were whip-
ped before the altar, and he who
bore the lash of the whip with the
greatest patience and without at-
toring a groan, was declared vic-
torious, and received upon his brow
the chaplet of victory. There are
such trials in human life. Men
feel the whips and stings of out-
raged fortune," some to fall and
sink into oblivion, others to rise
triumphant through the ever pres-
ent influences of that fortitude of
character which receives, as its
meed, the praises and plaudits of
the world.

THE MURDERESS AGNES ANDER-
SON.—This wretched woman was
brought before Recorder winter
this morning, on the affidavit of
Deputy Coroner Terrell, who
charged her with the willful mur-
der of William Taylor. The affi-
davit was read to her, and when
asked what she had to say, she re-
plied in a loud voice, and in a
most positive and determined man-
ner—"Yes, sir, I did murder him,
and would do it again, under the
circumstances. He robbed me of
my virtue, dishonored me, and
then, by his ill-usage, endeavored
to drive me on the town. My life
has become a burden to me. A
jury may convict me, hang me, do
what they like with me, I care not.
A few days ago he had me drag-
ged out of his mother's house by
two policemen. He has done
nothing but ill-use, me, and I mur-
dered him. I confess it, and you
may do what you like; I care
nothing for myself." She was reman-
ded for Thursday next. On leaving
the Court she repeated that she
had murdered him, and would do
it again if she had the opportunity.
Her cheek was unblanched
during the whole of this scene, and
she stood in Court less affected
than any one in it.—[N. O. Delta,

THE WEALTHY MEN OF BOSTON.
The Boston Transcript contains
a list of the heaviest tax payers in
that city in the year 1852.—The
list includes upwards of five thou-
sand persons, co-partnerships and
corporations.—One hundred and
sixty four individuals and firms
pay taxes on an assessment of \$100-
000 and less than \$200,000. Forty-
four pay taxes on assessments of
upwards of \$200,000 and less than
\$300,000. Sixteen on upwards of
\$300,000 and less than \$400,000—
Ten on upwards of \$400,000 and
less than \$500,000.—The persons
and parties who pay an assessment
of over half a million are Nathan
Appleton, \$537,000; John. Bry-
land, (trustee) \$531,000; John Bry-
ant, \$540,000; John Wells \$544-

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN A. WINSTON,
OF SUMTER.

FOR CONGRESS.
JAMES F. DOWDELL,
OF CHAMBERS.

We have been requested to announce the name of **THOMAS G. GARRETT**, of Talladega, as a candidate for Congress in this the 7th congressional district.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, published in today's paper, that that body has nominated **JAMES F. DOWDELL**, Esq. of Chambers as the democratic candidate for congress in this district.

Mr. Dowdell was one of the late Democratic Electors, and in that capacity, previous to the late presidential election, became generally known to the voters. We deem it altogether unnecessary at the present, to say more, than that he is and has ever been a true and consistent Democrat, and that he is a gentleman every way well qualified, morally and intellectually, to fill the station for which he has been nominated. We doubt whether a less objectionable nomination could have been made in the District.

We shall refer to this subject again as occasion may require.

C. C. CLAY, Jr. has announced himself in the Huntsville Democrat, as a candidate for Congress in the 6th District. He has for an opponent, the hitherto invincible W. R. W. Cobb, Mr. Cobb will doubtless find in Mr. Clay a more formidable opponent than any he has heretofore met.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—Col. Wm. S. Earnest of Elyton, Jefferson County, has announced himself a candidate for Governor in opposition to Hon. J. A. Winston. In a letter addressed to the Editor of the Talladega Watchtower he gives notice that he will address the people of Talladega at that place on the 1st of June; the citizens of Benton at Jacksonville, on the 3rd of June; the citizens of Cherokee at Centre on the 4th of June, and of DeKalb at Portersville on Monday the 6th of June.

THE COTTON.—From all the accounts we have noticed in exchange papers, we are forced to the conclusion that the cotton and grain crops are greatly injured, particularly in Georgia and South Carolina, by a prevailing drought. We have had very dry and singularly cold weather for the season for some time past, with considerable frost on the morning of the 20th inst. which is said to have injured the cotton in some localities.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1853. Proceedings of the District Convention, held this day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the 7th district in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Remson from Talladega, the Convention was called to order by the selection of Col. Reuben Mitchell, of Chambers, as Chairman, and R. W. Higgins, of Talladega as Secretary.

Mr. Bowie, of Talladega, moved that the delegates present be requested to come forward and enroll their names as the counties are called in alphabetical order.

The following gentlemen appeared and enrolled their names, viz:

BENTON.
T. H. Lewis, J. H. Caldwell,
W. P. Davis, D. H. Rempson,
G. C. Ellis, C. G. Morgan,
W. C. Price.

CHAMBERS.
R. Mitchell, W. W. Meadows,
A. E. Wood, W. W. Carlyle,
E. S. McCurdy, M. Moore, prox.
J. N. Dennard.

CHESTER.
S. C. Warr, M. B. Donegan,
A. W. Allen.

RANDOLPH.
W. H. Smith, W. H. Wood,
G. H. Crowley, J. M. Mickle,
J. W. Pittman, Joseph Curry,
James Saxon, Isaac Young.

TALLADEGA.
T. J. Chilton, J. G. L. Huey,
W. Y. Hendrick, D. H. Rempson,
R. W. Higgins, A. W. Bowie.

TALLAPOOSA.
J. E. Pearson, John Rowe.
Mr. J. H. Caldwell of Benton, moved that a committee of six, one from each county, be appointed to select permanent officers for the Convention, whereupon the chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee:

J. H. Caldwell, chairman, E. S. McCurdy, D. H. Rempson, John E. Pearson, W. H. Smith, A. W. Allen. The committee through their chairman, J. H. Caldwell, reported the following gentlemen to act as permanent officers:

For President, J. G. L. Huey, For Vice Pres't, W. W. Carlyle, For Sec'y, G. C. Ellis, M. Moore. Mr. Bowie moved that the report of the committee be adopted which was done.

Maj. Huey being conducted to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and announced its organization.

Mr. Davis, of Benton, introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of six, one from each county, to report rules and regulations for the government of the convention, and also to report the basis of representation that shall govern the counties in casting their votes.

Whereupon the chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee: W. P. Davis, R. Mitchell, S. C. Warr, W. H. Smith, D. H. Rempson, John Rowe.

W. P. Davis, Chairman, reported the following:

Resolved, That in voting for candidates, we adopt as the basis for voting, for every one hundred democratic votes, one vote, and for every fraction over fifty, one vote, and that we adopt the vote given in the Presidential election of 1848.

Upon which it was settled that the counties be allowed the following number of votes, to-wit: Benton 13, Chambers 7, Cherokee 9, Randolph 9, Talladega 8, Tallapoosa 9—in all 55 votes.

Resolved, That we shall require two thirds of the votes cast in this convention to make a nomination.

Resolved, That this Convention will not consider the claims of any candidate, unless he pledge himself to abide by and stand to the decision of this Convention.

Upon motion of Mr. Bowie the report was adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Bowie the Convention proceeded to ballot.

The name of Mr. Woodward of Talladega was introduced as a candidate.

The name of Mr. Dowdell of Chambers was put in nomination.

The name of Mr. Earle of Benton was put in nomination.

The name of Mr. Heilin of Randolph was put in nomination.

After the 41st balloting no nomination being made, it was moved by Mr. Caldwell that the Convention adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m. at which carried.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Upon the 63d balloting no nomination being made, on motion the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Tuesday morning 8 o'clock, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to the 64th ballot, whereupon Mr. Dowdell of Chambers received 35 votes and Mr. Heilin of Randolph 17.

Mr. Dowdell having received two thirds of all the votes cast was declared by the Chair the nominee.

Upon motion of Mr. Higgins, Mr. Dowdell was unanimously declared to be the nominee for the 7th Congressional District.

Upon motion the Chair appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Dowdell and inform him of his nomination. Messrs. Donegan, Davis and Mitchell being appointed, retired and introduced Mr. Dowdell to the convention; upon which Mr. Dowdell responded in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks.

Mr. Caldwell of Benton submitted the following:

Resolved, That this Convention, having full confidence in the intelligence, patriotism and democracy of the Hon. John A. Winston, the nominee of the late democratic State Convention for Governor, pledge to him their hearty and undivided support.

Which was adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, That the Convention tender their sincere thanks to the officers of the Convention for the very satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of one from each county to select the time and place for holding the next democratic district convention for this district.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: M. B. Donegan, T. H. Lewis, W. H. Wood, E. G. Richards, D. H. Rempson, John Rowe.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published by the Jacksonville Republican and Sunny South, and that the other democratic papers of the district be requested to copy and also the Advertiser and Gazette and Chambers Tribune.

Upon motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

J. G. L. HUEY, President.
W. W. CARLYLE, V. Pres.
G. C. ELLIS, Sec'y.
MILLS MOORE, Sec'y.

ARRACOOCHIE, Ala., May 7, 1853.
ALABAMA & GEORGIA RAIL ROAD MEETING.

L. R. Lawler was appointed Chairman and E. G. Barker, Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, the Commissioners then proceeded to business.

1st. Received and read communications from the Georgia Commissioners.

2d. Appointed E. G. Barker, R. G. Roberts, John Brock and Benjamin Teague to fill vacancies.

3d. A corresponding committee was appointed to make arrangements for surveying the route, to-wit: James M. Treadaway, Wm. H. Penhall, D. V. Crider, J. G. Cooper, Prior Reeves, Wm. Johnson and Wm. Mallory.

4th. Resolved, That we open books for taking stock on Saturday the 11th of June next, at the following places, to-wit: at Oxford, Benton County; Arabucochee, Randolph County; and Wimberly's old stand at the State line.

5th. Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be and are hereby requested to attend and make public speeches on that day in favor of taking stock in said road.

6th. Resolved, That the following named persons take charge of the books on the above mentioned day, to-wit: Wm. Johnson at Oxford; Prior Reeves at Arabucochee and L. R. Lawler at Wimberly's old stand.

7th. Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and that the Jacksonville Talladega, and other papers friendly to Rail Roads be requested to publish them.

L. R. LAWLER, Ch'm.
E. G. BARKER, Sec'y.

TELEGRAPHIC.
BALTIMORE, May 26.—The British ships Cumberland and Despatch have been ordered to Halifax to protect the fisheries.

In New York to-day the sales of cotton reached the unprecedented amount of 12,000 bales, at an eighth cent advance.

BALTIMORE, May 27. The jury in the Gardner case to day again asked to be discharged, and the court refused.

In New York to-day the sales of cotton amount to 3,500 bales at an eighth advance.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.
[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

Mexico, May 4, 1853.
Santa Anna is now fairly seated in the chair of State, and in no wise slack in the exercise of the extraordinary powers granted to him by the revolutionists.

His first decree nullifies the press, and declares his allegiance to the Church of Rome. Nothing is to be written or published condemning the acts of the Government, or against the Roman Catholic religion. The Monitor, the most liberal paper published in Mexico, has already ceased its issue.

The priests and monarchical party are in full power, and have every thing their own way. The liberals having no representatives in either cabinet or council.

Gen. Arista has been ordered to leave the country forthwith, and is now on his way to Vera Cruz, to embark in the British steamer for Europe, where it is rumored he will be obliged to reside, or lose his property and his rank in the army. It is said Santa Anna fears his residence in the United States.

The President is rapidly increasing the army by forced levies, and has introduced a system of exact and severe discipline. The rumor among the *hoyas* is that he is going to retake California and avenge the wrongs of Mexico. No doubt we shall see what we shall see.

Rumor says Spain will furnish Santa Anna with 10,000 troops to carry out his plans.

Yours, &c.

The editor of the New York *Picayune* looking from the window of his sanctum pens the following in the view therefrom:

In that other yard—which seems the loneliest of them all—ten years ago a terrible scene was enacted. Two men, merchants and partners in the store to which the yard was attached, fought a duel with knives.

They both had married sisters, and one day one of the parties found that the other had dishonored his wife, and death alone could wipe from memory the terrible disgrace. The guilty and wretched woman was the first victim.

Her husband stabbed her to the heart even while she slept, she awoke in another world. The partners went, with but one witness, to this yard; and, placing a huge loghead in the centre of the narrow space, they got into it, and the second handed them the knives.

The struggle lasted but ten minutes. The husband was avenged, for the sons of both joined that of the murdered wife. Horrible memory isn't it for this little yard to bear with it! And sometimes, as Mr. Pick looks down into it, his fancy brings it all back again, as vivid, as startling as reality itself.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.—LOSS OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES.

We have to record to-day another fearful calamity the foundering of a vessel at sea, with the probable loss of nearly two hundred lives.

Capt. Forbes, of the brig *Renbow*, from Sagua la Grande brought into port this morning the captain, mate, and six of the crew of the ship *William & Mary*, of Bath, Maine, who were picked up from a boat at sea, in lat. 27° 30', and long. 79° 20', having been wrecked near Stirrup Key, among the Bahama Islands, on the 3d of May.

Captain Stenson, of the *William & Mary*, has furnished us the following particulars of the loss of his vessel, which was on the passage from Liverpool to New-Orleans, with a cargo of rail road iron and two hundred and eight passengers, and chiefly emigrants.

At seven o'clock A. M., on the 3d of May, during cloudy weather and strong breezes blowing from the southeast, they passed the Hole in the Wall which is the southern part of the little island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas nearly north of Nassau.

At noon they made Stirrup Key, and then bore off about ten miles in a southerly direction. The weather grew thicker all the while and the wind stronger, while the sea began to roll at a fearful rate.

At sun set nothing could be seen of the Key, and the captain supposed that he was well to the north of it, having steered west by north since meridian. At 8 A. M., when he judged himself sufficiently to the north and west of the Great Isaacs, he put the ship west by south, and commenced having the lead, but found no bottom in twenty fathoms.

About half past eight, P. M., the vessel struck upon a sunken rock, where she lay for some time, with ten fathoms water all around. After pounding heavily for fifteen minutes she got off, but immediately struck another rock, within a few rods of the first, where she again pounded for some time, and again went off. It was then thought expedient to let go the anchor and prepare the boats for launching.

The ship was taking in water very fast, and though the passengers worked like life at the pumps, they found it impossible to keep her free.

At midnight there were four feet water in the hold, and at 4 A. M., with both pumps going, eight feet. The weather was very black and squally, and the sea tremendously high. Shortly after day break, they found ten feet water in, and the vessel apparently going down. The conservation of the crowded decks at this period may be imagined, but cannot be described.

All the boats, five in number, were then made ready and launched, but two of them were stove on touching the water, leaving only a small boat, and one long and one life-boat. These were manned by the captain, his mates, and the crew, together with as many passengers as could be crowded into them. The remainder of the passengers were left on board, and in a few minutes after, i. e. about eight o'clock A. M., went down with the vessel. How many perished, it is impossible to ascertain, but from this account of the captain, we infer that not less than one hundred and fifty persons, men, women, and children. At the time, the Great Isaacs was bearing east by southeast, about seven miles.

The several boats were separated after leaving the ship, but the captain saw, from the boat in which he was, a barque, apparently bound to Europe, hove to in the direction of the long and life boats, and he surmised that the people in them were picked up. But there is no certainty of this; and, supposing them also to have been lost, the total number of deaths will be over two hundred. The cook and steward of the *William & Mary*, together with two of the seamen, were among those left behind, when the small boats put off. Capt. Stenson has no memorandum of the names of the lost, which we are consequently unable to give.

This one of the most dreadful wrecks that we have had occasion to record for many years, and, coming so soon after the late rail road calamities, fills us with emotions of horror and gloom.

N. Y. Evening Post, 16th inst.

A Drought.—The Planting interests in this section of country are suffering much on account of the dry weather which has prevailed for some weeks back up to the present moment. In some sections of the district the planters have not been able to break up all their land and of consequence, a large quantity is necessarily thrown out of cultivation. In other sections the stands both of cotton and corn are so irregular that the process of plowing will have to be done over again to a great extent. This state of things is calculated to create alarm. Without the interposition of Providence by visiting the thirsty land with the early and the late rains, much suffering will be the result.

Windsboro Register.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The last intelligence from California, brought by the steamship *Daniel Webster* to New Orleans, embraces an account of the death, under very painful circumstances, of William S. Bolling, a young gentleman of excellent character, formerly of this city, and connected with one of our most worthy and estimable families. Some partially erroneous versions of the circumstances having been published in the papers, we have been shown a letter from a friend of the deceased, and fuller accounts from the San Francisco journals, giving the fact of the case, which have created a great sensation in that community.

It appears that some time in March last, a Mr. Brown, actuated by feelings of enmity to Bolling, brought against him the foul and malicious charge of robbing his express bag. This of course, greatly exasperated the sensitive and honorable feeling of Bolling, and after demanding and receiving a trial in which he was fully acquitted and restored to the entire confidence of the community, he asked of his accuser a written statement of his innocence, and the circumstances of his arrest. This Brown insultingly refused to give whereupon Bolling, smarting under the sense of grievous injury and well nigh driven to insanity, shot his reviver dead on the 1st of April, and fled. Public opinion, to a great degree, extenuated this act, but a large reward being offered by the sheriff and other officers, they discovered Bolling, who had determined not to be arrested, near Mormon Bar. The officers ordered him to surrender. The following circumstances, as detailed by the San Joaquin Republican, then occurred: He turned and drew his pistol, and said if they advanced any farther, he would shoot the first man that did so. At that moment he dropped his pistol on the ground, and drank off the contents of a two oz vial, containing prussic acid, which he drew from his pocket. The officers thought that he was going to meet them as they advanced, but at that moment he picked up his pistol and started off, and said again that if they advanced on him he would shoot them. The officers again hailed him to stop, and he not heeding them, fired upon him, but did not hit him. He went about one hundred and fifty yards, and when the officers came up to him he was dying, and in ten minutes afterwards expired.

Thus terminated, in a most melancholy manner, the career of a young man, who was goaded by his nice sensibilities, and delicate feelings of honor, to the perpetration of an act, which was more painful to himself than it could be to any one else, and, under the maddening effects of which he sacrificed his own life. Those who knew him in California, speak in the highest terms of his character, and promise further explanations in vindication of his conduct. The minds of a charitable public, while extenuating the act to which he was so mercilessly driven, will lament the events which had so fatal a termination. —MONTANA REC.

Form the Cotton Plant.
HOME—BY SMOKE.

I've lived so long in a garret, that I can scarcely be entitled to say much of that paradise on earth—Home. Yet notwithstanding, I have my associations of a Home—around which the far-off light of memory throws a golden radiance, and to which my mind turns often in the solitary pathway of life. How well do I recollect that parlor, the plan of the large country place where, in the long log of wood heated in winter and a perfect grove of spragras bushes, in summer, two large windows opening upon a vine laden porch, a real old Chickadee piano, a beautiful copy of the *Madama* and child just over its gun case, in one corner; the corner table with the old fashioned lamp, and the plain furniture all mingled up with here and there an article of luxury. How clearly can I see the eyes of those old family portraits on the walls. How well I recall the rapture of my admiration for the "beautiful picture" when but a boy. How well, too, do I remember the happy evenings—the plays—the songs—the dances. How I miss the kind voices now, and old along the way of life, how have I stopped like a weary traveler and looked back as it were, to catch a glimpse of the old homestead in the distance—to hear one single tone of affection from the past. I recollect the grave-yard where our mother used to take us all (I being the youngest, went with my hand in hers) leaning on the arm of her eldest daughter, to stroll flowers upon a grave—over which I have seen her often stand out to weep alone. I learned afterwards that it was my father's last visit to it after years of exile. When I was a man, and when there was no need of telling me that the other grave was my mother's. It seems like a dream to me now—almost except that I have a vivid recollection of my loss—my care and the desolation of the old place after others had bought it, and had plowed up the beautiful garden—the flowers, and even the grave-yard.

As I sit in my garret here (in Washington) watching the course of great men and the destiny of party, most of us with strange contradictions in this eventful life. The most remarkable was that of J. HOWARD PAYNE—author of "Sweet Home." I knew him personally. He occupied the rooms under me for some time, and his conversation was so captivating that I have often spent whole days in his apartment. He was an applicant for office at the time—sent at Tunis—from which he had been removed. What a sad thing it was to see—the poet—subjected to all the humiliation of office-seeking. Of evenings we would walk along the streets, looking into the lighted parlors as passed. Once and a while we would see some familiar circle so happy, and forming so beautiful a group that we would both stop—and then pass silently on. On such occasions he would give me a history of his wanderings—his trials and all the cares, incident to his sensitive nature and poverty. "How often," said he, "I have been in the heart of Paris, Berlin, London, or some other city, and heard persons singing, or the hand organ playing 'Sweet Home,' without a shilling to buy the next meal.

or a place to put my head. The world has literally sung my song until every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet, I have been a wanderer from my boyhood. My country has turned me ruthlessly from office—and in my old age I have to submit to humiliation for bread."

—Thus he would complain of his hapless lot. His only wish was to die in a foreign land—to be buried by strangers and sleep in obscurity.

I met him one day looking unusually sad—"Have you not got your Consulate?" said I.

"Yes—and I leave it a week for Tunis—I shall never return."

The last expression was not a political faith. Far from it. Poor Payne—his wish was realized. He died at Tunis. Whether his remains have been brought to his native country, I know not. They should be, and if none other would do it, let the homeless thoughtless world give a penny for a monument to Payne. I knew him, and will give my penny, and for an inscription the following:

HERE LIES J. HOWARD PAYNE, THE AUTHOR OF "SWEET HOME."

A wanderer in life—he whose song was sung in every tongue—And found an echo in every heart—

NEVER HAD A HOME: HE DIED IN A FOREIGN LAND.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED FOR THE MONTGOMERY AND PENSACOLA RAILROAD. —The Board of Aldermen of this city, says the *Pensacola Democrat* of the 21st, at its meeting held on Tuesday last, have authorized the Mayor to subscribe \$250,000 for stock in the construction of the Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad. His Honor the Mayor has been also authorized to appoint delegates to meet the citizens of Montgomery on the 1st of May next, or the purpose to agree with them on the ways and means to bring this undertaking to completion. God speed the work.

We also learn from the same paper that, in pursuance to notice, books have been opened on the 20th inst., for the purpose of receiving subscription to the capital stock of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, (Montgomery and Pensacola road) and we are glad to state that our citizens seem very zealous and interested in this matter. Private subscriptions, on yesterday, (the first day only) amount to a pretty good sum. There is no doubt that the ball is in motion now. Keep it going.

Ado. & Gaz.

Sharp Wit.—An Indiana paper says, that during a trial in Lawrence court, a young lad who was called as a witness, was asked if he knew what was the obligation of an oath, and where he would go if he told a lie. He said he supposed "he would go where all the lawyers went."

Mulieny says his wardrobe consists of two suits, one of satinette, and the other law the former he is wearing out, the latter is wearing him out. Poor devil, how we pity him, and yet there are hundreds in this city just like him.

PRO. GRANT.—Will you please favor us by an insertion of the following list of appointments:

MAY 28, Narrows.
" 29, White Plains.
June 4, Alexandria Camp G'd.
" 5, Jackson's Ile.
" 10, Brav's.
" 11, Willis.
" 12, Cane cr. and Alex'a.
" 13, June Bug.
" 16, Renfro's.
" 17, Pine Grove.
" 18, Taylor's.
" 19, Cold Water.
" 23, John Renfro's.
" 26, Oxford.
July 1, Grimes'.
" 2, Howell's.
" 3, Muscatine & Boring's.
" 6, Thrasher's.
" 7, McGee's.
" 8, Cahulga.
" 9, Howk's Cove.

Bro. John S. Holt, will fill the above appointments and I will meet them three weeks after. Yours, &c.

W. E. M. LINFIELD.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills on Excellent Remedy for Old Wounds, Sore Legs, and Scalds.—Mr. Turner, of Penshurst, suffered for two years from a dreadful sore leg, the disease part extending from the foot to the knee, and causing a severe scabrous affection, which spread over the whole surface of the leg. He tried every available remedy without being able to heal or even to do the least good whatever it. At length he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and to the astonishment of himself and others who had seen the dreadful state of leg, these fine medicines effected a sound cure in about five weeks.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration with the will annexed having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Benton county, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, on the 23th day of May, 1853, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

SARAH R. LIKEN, Adm'x.
MAY 31, 1853.

CANDIDATES.
FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SEBASTIAN as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.
We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton county.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHAUGH, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized by the friends of SAMUEL P. McCLUNEY, to announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. WATSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
We are authorized to announce HON. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized by the friends of ASA SKELTON, Esq. to announce him as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce J. N. WILKS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Col. R. G. ROBERTS, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RICHIE, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenue of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. M. B. MARTIN, as a candidate to represent this county in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

Teacher Wanted.
Lumbar, wages will be given to persons well qualified to take charge of a Male and Female School, at Gaylesville, Ala. A Gentleman and his Lady with good recommendations will be preferred.

G. W. LAWRENCE,
F. S. ELOST,
J. M. HENRICH.
May 31, 1853.—41.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, May 26, A. D. 1853.

CAME R. W. Hoge, Guardian of Josephine and Thomas J. Putnam, minor heirs of Silas M. Putnam, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of his Guardianship. Thereupon it is ordered

